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Malabar Belle

—D. K. Warrier

House Of Tatas

SAGA OF ENTERPRISE AND NATION-BUILDING

(See Page 3)

Short Story

THE DOUBLE K. O.

By W. A. Clarke

Boxing fans don't often see the same pair of boxers fight each other twice in one evening. The occasion when "Tiger" Mason and I did so may very likely be the only one on record.

First of all, I may as well confess that when "Tiger" and I entered the ring that night we both knew exactly how the fight was to end. That detail had been taken care of weeks beforehand. I had had my day, but I was still a very useful performer compared to "Tiger", who was little more than a beginner.

However, my eyes had started to play me up and, although the public didn't know it, my manager and I had agreed that this was to be my last fight.

In other circumstances, I might have gone on for another year or so. But when Sally Rankin came into my life, things altered a lot. She was a pretty little thing. Five feet nothing, golden hair that owed nothing to peroxide, big blue eyes and the cutest dimple when she smiled—yes, the kind of girl you read about in stories.

* * *

The first time I saw her I fell—and heavily, too. For some reason I made a hit with her, too, and pretty soon I began to fancy I could hear wedding bells. The only snag was I couldn't see her as often as I would have liked. Sally was a vocalist with quite a fair-sized dance band. Consequently, she often had to travel around and I wouldn't see her for weeks at a time.

However, after a time, we reached an "understanding", but without becoming officially engaged. Sally felt we ought to wait a little longer before taking such a step. I didn't worry—I was fairly sure I had her in the palm of my hand. Naturally, I began to think about my future. And the more I thought about it, the more I considered quitting the fight game. Then, as I've already mentioned, my eyes started bothering me. When the fight with "Tiger" Mason was arranged, I knew it would have to be my last.

When I mentioned it to Sally, she seemed delighted and instantly promised she would be at the ringside to spur me on. I was bucked no end to hear this. She had never been to one of my fights before.

* * *

Anyway, I got so excited I gave it out to Barney Miller, my manager, that it was my intention to put "Tiger" on the canvas for a full count of ten. He took it very calmly.

"Take it easy, Bob," he advised me. "I know how you feel. You want Sally to see you dishing it out."

"Yes—and she's going to!" I told him.

Even to-day I can remember how Barney shrugged his shoulders and said: "Well, Bob, it's up to you. If you've changed your mind, I can cancel my bets. But, for your sake, I don't want to. With the odds the way they are and our money all salted out, you're on to at least a thousand. If you win this time, you'll want to go on, and a year from now you'll be a cat's-meat fighter singing blows that won't connect with anything. Maybe your lamps will give out. What will you do then?"

Much against the grain, I finally saw it Barney's way. He was right, of course—but it seemed a pity that Sally had got to see me go out in the fourth round.

* * *

On the night of the contest, "Tiger" and I made a show during the first two rounds, but we didn't hurt each other. The only time we didn't pull our punches was when we knew we were going to hit the air. However, the crowd kept up a continual roar, so I guess our acting must have been good.

As I sat in my corner at the end of round two, I suddenly realised that I'd been concentrating so much upon not doing anything rash in the ring that I had forgotten about Sally. I looked around and, seeing her sitting in the third row, I waved to her. Then the bell clanged, and I was on my feet for the third round.

To my astonishment, "Tiger" came charging towards me and planted a vicious left on my chin. The surprise alone was enough to send me to the floor. I couldn't understand this turn of events. "Tiger" might have made a mistake and taken this to be the round the fight should end. But there was no call for him to start lashing out as though he really had to earn the decision.

I rose to my feet at the count of five. "Ease up, "Tiger", I whispered, "the next round is the one."

"Ease up nothing", "Tiger" snorted, "I'll show you."

With that, he caught me with another stinging blow flush between the eyes. I remember thinking: "O.K.! If that's the way he wants it!"

I was damned annoyed, I can tell you. I went after him, determined to get to work. In the heat of the moment, I must have dropped my guard. Suddenly a sledge-hammer hit me. At least, it felt like one. Next, I became aware of the tang of smelling-salts under my nose and I found myself back in the dressing room.

It was a few moments before I could make myself heard above the general hub-hub that was going on all around me.

"Where's "Tiger"?" I yelled. "Just let me get my hands on him!"

Before anyone can tell me where he is, the dressing room door is all but kicked off its hinges and in stalks "Tiger", his manager and his trainer.

"What's the idea, waving to my girl?" he shouts hovering over me as I still lay on the table.

At that, I starts to laugh. It's plain that he has mistakenly allowed my gesture at the end of round two to get in his hair.

Before anyone can stop me, I'm up off the table and dragging "Tiger" by the arm out into the arena.

"Now," I says to him, "where's your girl sitting? Point her out to me."

Hardly have I said this, than he flabbergasts me by pointing unmistakably in Sally's direction.

* * *

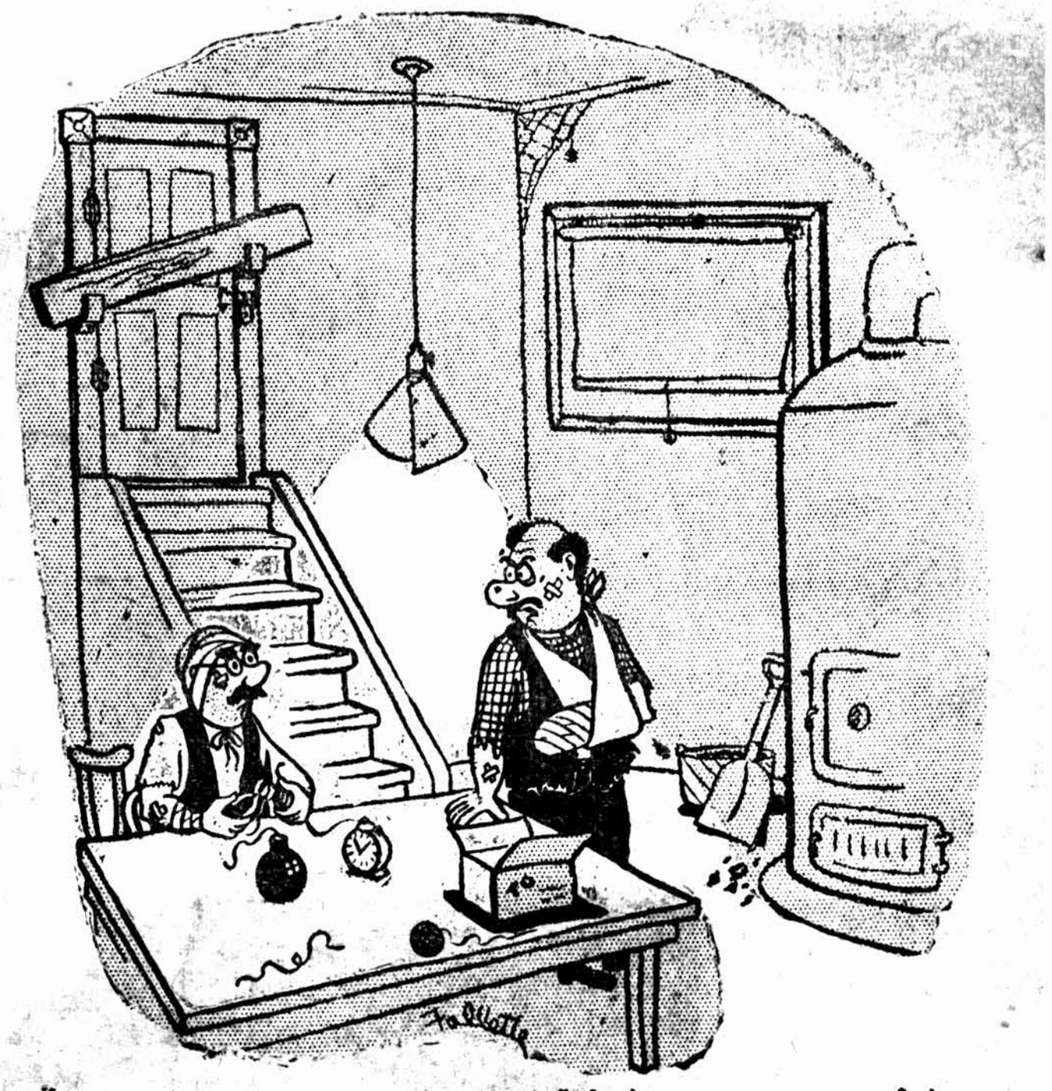
It's too much for me. There and then, I clocks him. He immediately hits back and next minute we're going it hammer and tongs. Some of the people sitting nearby see what's going on and give out a roar. Before long all one side building is in uproar. There are whistles, cat-calls, cheers coming from the crowd and sundry people hopping about trying to get between "Tiger" and me. On the whole they're pretty unsuccessful though, and we both get in a few hefty jabs at each other.

It caused the devil of a row, as I've already told you, and it finished our carrers as boxers, too. But it sowed the seed of a beautiful friendship. You see, when "Tiger" and I eventually got to exchanging notes, we found that dear, sweet, five-feet nothing Sally Ranking had been giving us both the run-around.

So, ten years ago, we joined forces and bought a nice little pub in the country. We have enjoyed every minute of our partnership. Neither of us is married, and we never intend to be. As far as we are concerned women have ceased to exist. We don't even relish having them as customers.

But if you're a man, and particularly if you are a boxing enthusiast we'll always be glad to see you. So if you are ever in Ballymoriarty, drop in and see us. It's only a small village, but you'll find it has two pubs.

Ours is the one called "Adam's Paradise."!



". . . and put enough stamps on it. I don't want any more of these things coming back marked 'Insufficient Postage'."

Well, I'll Eat My — Boots!

AND HE DID

"It isn't what you cook; it's how you cook it that matters," said Grimod de la Reyniere, the celebrated French gourmet and eccentric who died in 1838.

And to show that he was not just indulging in idle talk he cooked his own 300-page book, "A Manual of Gastronomy," garnished it with tasty sauces and vegetables, and ate it.

Nor is he the only person on record to eat his own words. In 1946 Theodore Reinking, a Danish philosopher, wrote a political book that offended King Christian IV of Denmark, who ordered him either to be executed or to eat his book. So Reinking tore his book into shreds which he dipped in his soup and ate.

Bets sometimes involve similar weird eating feats. When the Russo-Japanese war broke out a Moscow guild merchant named Lomakin bet that Japan would sue for peace by July 1st, 1904, or he would eat his own boots. He lost his bet, of course, and managed to survive his leathery meal.

Not long ago an English political enthusiast bet that his favourite candidate would be elected or he would eat his tie. When the result went against him he set fire to his tie, tipped the ash on to a jam tart, and washed it down with a cup of tea.

The custom of toasting an actress by drinking wine out of her shoe used to be popular, but one star of bygone days was so lovely that men once ate her shoe—and enjoyed it! She was Lavinia Fenton, the original Polly of "The Beggar's Opera", who afterwards became Duchess of Belton When she was at the height of her fame a party of gallants drank her health in a London tavern, famous for its chief, Tom Pierce, and to show their devotion to Lavinia they ordered Pierce to prepare her shoe for them to eat.

Pages of the Bible used to be well-known specifics for ailments in many country districts, while Alexander Sedlerevitch, a Jugoslavian tailor, once ate a quire of white packing paper for a bet of tenpence.

The most profitable instance of paper eating took place in 1522 when Jacob Fugger, the wealthiest of a family famous for making substantial loan to Governments, served a pie to Emperor Charles V during a Christmas dinner at Augsburg. Baked in the pie was the emperor's I.O.U. for 1,000,000 thalers, borrowed from the Fugger family. With an appreciative glance at the moneylender Charles swallowed the note at one gulp.

Torpedo Tubes Converted Into Iron Lungs In Reich

BY JOACHIM JOESTEN

A modern version of the "Swords into Ploughshares" operation is reported in Germany. In an attempt to cope with the current epidemic of infantile paralysis, the former German navy yard "Deutsche Werft" of Hamburg is busy converting torpedo tubes into iron lungs. The first iron lung was completed in two days, according to "Die Neue Zeitung" of Munich. It was rushed to near-by Altona Hospital where 240 Polio patients are being treated.

A woman decided to have the shape of her nose altered. So she called on a beauty surgeon.

"How much will you charge to alter the shape of my nose?" she asked.

"A hundred guineas, madam."

"A hundred guineas!" she exploded. "Isn't there something less expensive?"

"Well", replied the surgeon, suavely, "you could try walking into a lamp-post."

*

"I haven't seen you at church lately, William", said the vicar. "What's the matter?"

"My daughter's learning to play the harp," replied William.

"But what's that got to do with it?"

"Well, I'm not so keen on going to Heaven as I was!"

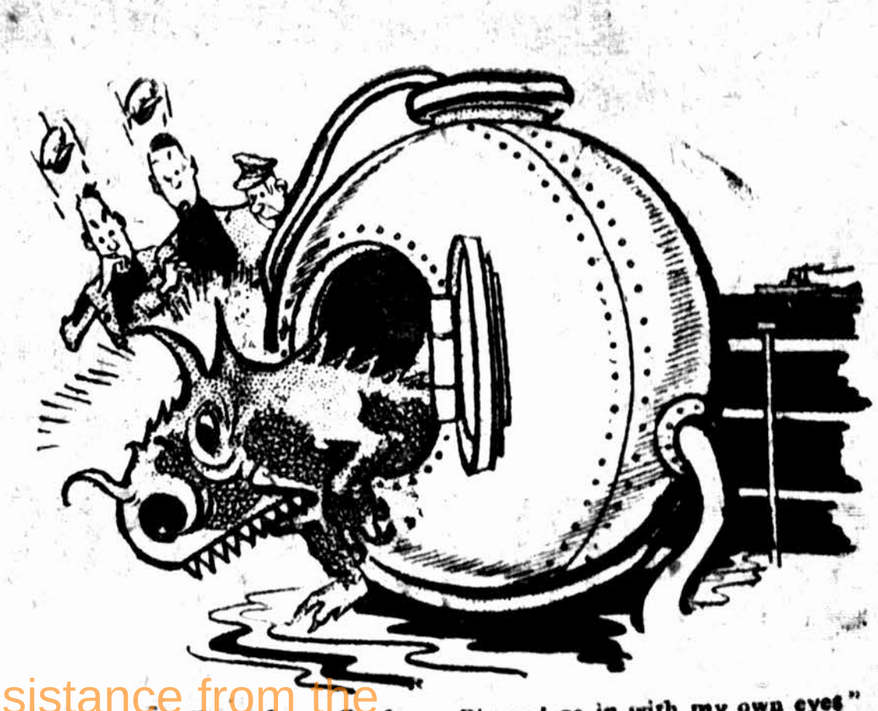
*

"Can you do double entry?" asked the employer of the applicant for an accountant's job.

"I can do triple entry!" was the reply.

"Triple entry?"

"Yes—one entry for the working partner showing the true profits, another for the sleeping partner showing small profits, and a third for the income-tax collector showing a loss."



"But I tell you I saw Professor Piccard go in with my own eyes"

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The House Of Tatas Celebrates Its Diamond Jubilee This Year

By S. Terry-Smith

Jamshedji Nusserwanji Tata
Founder of the House of Tatas and one of the greatest sons of India.

Sixty years ago who could have imagined that the largest self-contained iron and steel works in the whole of the British Empire, would be an entirely Indian organisation, created and run by Indians in India?

Who could have imagined, way back in the 1880's, that within sixty years the same Indian company would have grown to such an extent that its activities today include a great hydro-electric scheme providing over a third of all India's electrical energy; hotels, air lines, radios, chemicals, cement, industrial investment, soaps and toilet products, agricultural implements, textiles, locomotives and a great system of nation-building activities.

But there was one man who *did* have such visions and dream such dreams—Jamshedji Nusserwanji Tata, the man to whom India largely owes her present position as a growing industrial country with a great future. The man who created the house of Tata which this year celebrates its Diamond Jubilee.

First Venture

Born over a hundred years ago into a family of hereditary Parsee High Priests, this amazingly far-sighted man's first plunge into business was the purchase of an old oil mill at Chinchpokli, which he turned into a spinning and weaving mill and then sold at a profit.

Next he went to England to study the cotton industry there, and came back to found, despite all the gloomy forecasts of the experts, what proved to be a tremendous improvement in Indian cotton mills. In 1877, the Empress Mills were opened in Nagpur, mills inside which the atmosphere was as near as possible to the all-year round dampness of Lancashire, mills that confounded the experts who were so sure that high-grade textiles could not be produced in India because of the wrong climatic conditions.

From then on, Jamshedji and his family proceeded to do the "impossible."

Third Largest Plant

Whoever heard of founding an iron and steel works in the middle of a jungle? Yet from the tiny Bihar village of Sackchi sprang the great Steel Town of Jamshedpur with its massive works producing anything from pig iron to railway lines and agricultural tools, and its hospitals, colleges and garden city built and planned for the workers. Third largest self-contained iron and steel plant in the world, Jamshedpur is the product of another of J. N. Tata's "wild dreams." As far back as 1882 he was making notes on the possibility of such a project and in 1902 he went on an extensive tour of American steel cities to crystallise his plans; but the search for a suitable site was not ended till 3 years after Jamshedji died in 1904, and it was 1911 before the first iron was produced.

J. N. Tata wanted India to be great and her young men and women fit to take their place as citizens of a great nation. There were two ways in which to do this. First Indians must be given the greatest possible opportunities for higher education; India must have her own technical and scientific experts and not have to rely on foreign aid. Secondly there must be opportunities for trained workers in Indian enterprises of all types.

This was the very pattern of Jamshedji's life—he was always looking to the future, his was a long-term policy in every sense and many of his dearest projects never materialised till after his death.

Science Institute

One of these was the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore. For many years before his death, Jamshedji was planning this "super university" where scientists could train young workers and themselves undertake research into diverse subjects as electrical technology, aerodynamics, metallurgy, biochemistry, chemical engineering, etc., and he left Rs. 30 lakhs as an endowment for this scheme. Opened in 1911, the Institute is now supported by the income from Tata properties and investments and annual grants from the Mysore Government and Government of India.

Tata's Hydro-electric scheme was a similar project which only came to fruition after his death. As far back as 1875, whilst looking for a site for the Empress Mills, Jamshedji noticed a waterfall near Jubbulpore and applied to the Government for a licence to develop it. But Government refused and he passed the idea on to his sons and nephews. Today all Bombay is lit and provided with electric power from the largest electrical undertaking in all India, the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply.

Towards the end of the last century, J. N. Tata decided that Bombay, the port welcoming most of India's foreign visitors should have a first-class, modern hotel. With a standard of comfort and service equivalent to that in the West, a good hotel would attract visitors and help local trade and prestige. So the now world-famous Taj Mahal Hotel was built, with its 450 bedrooms, each with running water., electric light and fans—unheard of luxuries in those days.

People shook their heads and prophesied failure and for a while it seemed they were right. For two years the hotel was never more than half full. Then the news of its luxurious apartments spread and as Jamshedji had foreseen., more and more visitors came to Bombay, attracted in many instances by the prospects of living in comfort. Today you're lucky if you can squeeze in the Taj, and there's no such thing as an "off season."

Tata's is all-embracing, Tata's gives you vegetable oils, textiles, and safe, comfortable air-travel. Tatas will do your printing and undertake your insurance and dye your clothes. Tata's will build locomotives and aircraft and distil fine perfumes.

Charity Trusts

But from all these enterprises is derived some of the greatest and most unusual nation-building activities in the world. For 85% of the capital of Tata Sons is held by trusts endowed by members of the Tata family, and four-fifths of the profits of this great organisation goes back to the people of the country.

Jamshedji's earliest schemes for helping Indians was his Endowment for Higher Education, founded over 50 years ago.

Never a believer in indiscriminate giving of money, degrading both for giver and receiver, J. N. Tata designed a scheme whereby Indian scholars could continue their education abroad at the world's greatest academies through scholarships which would be part loan—repayable over periods varying from three to 30 years, according to individual needs,—and part gift, so that funds would be always available for others in the future. Tata scholars include Indian men and women of all castes, and creeds who today hold the highest positions in scientific, medical, civil, administrative and technical spheres.

Cancer Institute

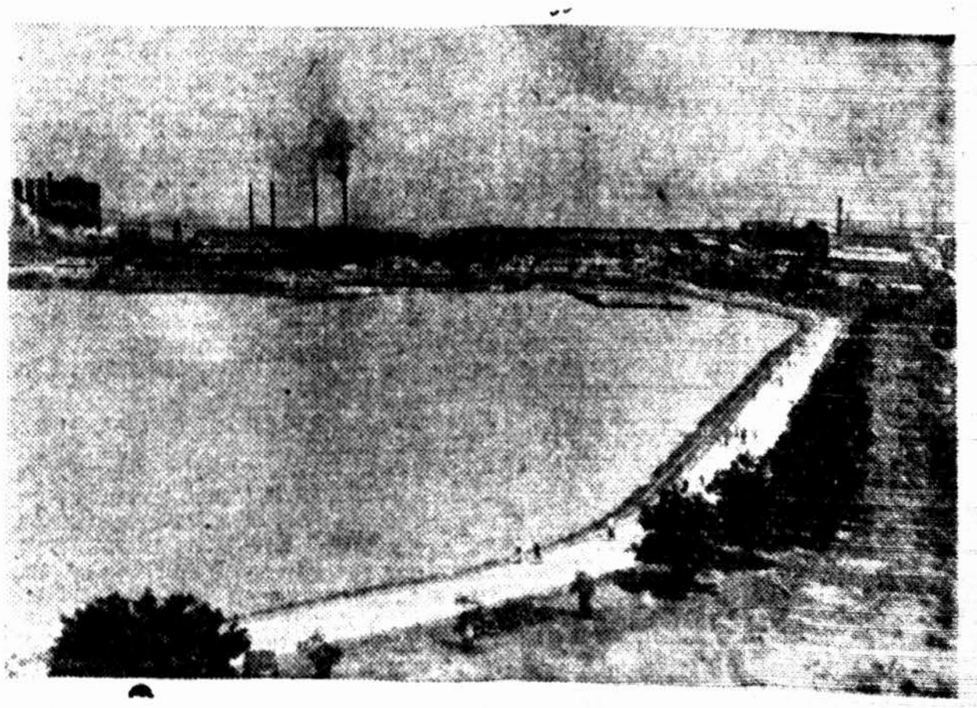
There are other Trusts, endowed by various members of the Tata family, such as the Lady Tata Memorial Trust founded and endowed by the late Sir Dorabji Tata as a memorial to his wife who died from leucaemia. This provides for fellowships and scholarships for researches workers of any nationality anywhere in the world, engaged on medical research, especially those concerned with blood diseases. There is a hospital specialising in the treatment and research of cancer, a model colony for impoverished Parsees, a Fundamental Research Institute for research in physics, mathematics and allied sciences; An Institute of Social Science providing a two-year course for graduates, the only one of its kind in India.

These are constructive charities, designed to eradicate the root causes of poverty, disease and distress.

These sixty years have seen Indian progress to independent Dominion status and they have seen the birth and growth of an organisation which is integral part of Indian life. India may well be proud of the House that celebrates its Diamond Jubilee—the House of Tata.

Saga Of Enterprise And Nation-Building

Fully-equipped with most modern methods of combating cancer, as well as research into the scourge, the Tata Memorial Hospital is the finest cancer hospital in India. Here in the operating theatre a delicate operation is in progress.



An aerial view of the TISCO works at Jamshedpur, the largest self-contained iron and steel company in the British Commonwealth.

IT'S WICKED TO WINK!

Women with the habit of winking in public should avoid visiting Falco, in Alabama. It is forbidden there and offenders can be fined.

Scientists say that the unconscious wink which our eyes perform every day is an operation which takes one-fifth of a second. That does not sound impressive, but it means that if you were driving at an average of twenty miles an hour for five hours, you would drive a total of ten and a half miles with your eyes shut!

Somebody once estimated that in the course of fifty years a man would wink a total distance of 7,200 miles. In our waking hours, he said ,we wink once a second so on an average a man winks involuntarily 50,000 times a day and 19,000,000 times a year. His figure of 7,200 miles was based on the fact that both eyelids travel a quarter of an inch during a single wink!

Just before the war, Miss Maryan Curtis, of New York, won a bet of five hundred dollars by "maintaining a fixed stare for twenty-four hours without winking an eyelid."

*

The teacher was giving a health talk to her class, and warned her pupils never to kiss animals or birds.

"Can you gave me an instance of the dangers of this Bobby?" she asked one boy.

"Yes, miss, my Aunt Alice used to kiss her dog."

"And what happened?" asked the teacher. "It died."

Criminal Identification

By C. H. Gibbs-Smith

The modern criminal is a clever fellow. He is far removed from his crude prototype who clubbed his victim to death. Now he does his work with artistic precision and scientific thoroughness. The inventiveness of the criminal is however, more than matched by the knowledge and resources wielded by the police. Today they have all the help of chemistry, radio, and other applied sciences. This gives them a mathematically greater chance of arresting and convicting the criminal than the criminal has in evading the forces of law and order. The author discusses in this article the various methods of identifying the criminal.

The chances of a single finger print being duplicated at any time in the world's history is said to be about one in sixty-five thousand million

Four months after pregnancy has commenced the unborn child has finger-prints formed; and from birth to death, no matter how the person grows, the pattern is unaltered. If the fingers are burned or damaged the original patterns grow again, and illness makes no difference. Leprosy is the only disease that affects them.

In the popular view it is so often the criminal's finger-prints that are thought to be so all-important in proving his identity. In fact, ever since Stone Age man set upon his enemy with a club, or stole his neighbour's wife, the question of accurate identification has been the cardinal point at issue for whoever has the job of dealing out justice and punishment. The rough justice of hearsay and gossip, or the verdict of spells and incantations, have often provided men with what they felt was satisfactory evidence. Guilt and innocence were matters of distant approximation.

Chinese Origin

Only in the east, in China, was there an idea that something more accurate than word of mouth was needed, and even before Christ they had introduced a method of impressing finger-prints on seals to ensure honesty. There is no evidence that the Chinese used finger-prints for the tracking of criminals except possibly by keeping a check on these seals of contract or agreement. One imagines they were used in a very rough way and only the most obvious features were examined. Modern examples of the same practice show very blurred results. But at least there was a realisation that one part of the human body seemed to possess an unalterable character and a certain uniqueness for practical purposes.

The nineteenth century saw the first serious efforts to combat crime by singling out special features of the human being, recording them and using them intelligently in police work. The method was measurement, the science that grew to be alled Anthropometry. Following the theory of the Belgian Quetelet, the warden of Louvain prison (a Monsieur Stevens) began in 1860 to record the measurements of criminals. He noted the size and shape of ears, heads, feet and so on, relying on no two criminals having the same dimensions when taken *together*, no matter if certain individual features might be similar. Stevens was really the pioneer of criminal identification.

Bertillon's Achievement

But it was the famous Frenchman Alphonse Bertillon, who was a clerk in the Paris Police Department, who made the tentative work of Stevens into almost an exact science. In 1882 the Bureau d'Identification was set up in Paris to form a central library of criminal measurements. The theory of anthropometry was based on the essentially unique character of the adult human body. By simple measurements the form of a man could in theory be committed to paper and filed.

The method was a success from the first, but only a limited success. False identities were often revealed, track was kept of habitual criminals and other useful work was carried out. But it was difficult to arrive at a really accurate measurement and it was impossible to rely on the exact figures of various investigators. Along with anthropometry, Bertillon, at the head of the bureau, introduced the very sensible, but again very fallible, *portrait parle* (a careful description of appearance) as well as criminal photography.

Photography, one of the essential tools of police work, was already in use in Switzerland but Bertillon brought standardization and uniformity into the business and also wrote a classic work on the subject.

"Dactyloscopy"

It was natural that the good Bertillon showed opposition when it become known that a new and greatly improved method of identification was being suggested by serious criminologists abroad. He clung to his anthropometry and his photography. But he was a great pioneer and the police forces of the world owe him a lasting debt. He showed the way, and could not be expected to know all the sign-posts or roads ahead of him. The new method which had appeared on the criminal horizon was, of course, scientific fingerprinting, or dactyloscopy.

Modern dactyloscopy was invented almost simultaneously by two Englishmen, without either knowing what the other was about: Sir William Hersched in Bengal and Dr. Faulds in Japan. This was between 1860 and 1880, and in the latter year the two men became aware of each other's work. It was later on that Sir Francis Galton and Sir Edward Henry produced the properly formulated system, the Galton-Henry system, which became the foundation of police finger-printing in Europe, with Vucetich's system running it second in popularity, especially in South America.

Vast Advance

The year 1901 saw Scotland Yard set up its official finger-print bureau, and it was only Bertillon's opposition that postponed the Paris authorities introducing it until 1914.

Today there is the formidable armamentarium of the police laboratory to aid in identifying victims and tracing criminals, in which finger-prints are only one, and sometimes a minor, consideration. Analysis of cloth fibres, blood stains, traces of matter in the finger nails, laundry checks, revolver riflings and other signs almost as unique as finger-prints, and a host of other clues; all these are brought into the field of modern police science.

As the methods of the criminal grow more scientific, so do the methods by which he is sought. Today the police have all the resources of chemistry, radio, and other applied science to give them a mathematically greater chance of arresting and convicting the criminal than the criminal has in evading the forces of law and order. That greater chance has always to be kept in view, and every scientific advance utilised, to preserve society from the pathological human beings whom for convenience we call criminals.

WINNING CONTRACT

BY HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L. FREY

There is considerable room for disagreement with South's opening bid of one heart. Defensively, his hand is weak. Offensively, his hand is better than it needs to be to justify an opening four-heart bid, but the probability of missing a slam is not as great as the probable desirability of keeping the opponents quiet. If he had opened with four hearts, the opponents might not have bid, and there would have been no need to go five hearts to buy the hand.

Declarer got a break when West opened the diamond king, but it was a break he failed to capitalise. He won the trick wih dummy's ace and promptly took the club finesse. (If the finesse won and the clubs broke, he might have been able to make seven.) The finesse lost, however, and, warned off a diamond continuation by East's play of the deuce, West shifted to a spade. Two tricks in that suit set the contract.

Instead of being greedy about overtricks, South would have done better to clutch at an extra chance to make his contract. He immediately should have led and ruffed a second diamond, gone back to dummy with a trump and led a third diamond. If the queen didn't drop, a successful club finesse would still bring home the contract. But when the queen dropped, a second trump lead would put dummy in to cash the diamond jack. South then would be taking the club finesse for an overtrick.

Neither side vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ 9 6
♡ A J
◇ A J 8 7
♣ 10 5 4 3 2

WEST
♠ K J 4 3 2
♡ 8 7
◇ K Q 9
♣ K J 7

EAST
♠ A Q 10 7
♡ 9
◇ 6 5 4 3 2
♣ 9 8 6

SOUTH
♠ 8 5
♡ K Q 10 6 5 4 3 2
◇ 10
♣ A Q

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	1♠	2♣	2♠
3♡	3♠	4♡	4♠
5♡	Dbl.	All Pass	

The Spirit Of Industrial Relations

By H. S. GIRDALDY

In December, 1946, the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., invited Prof. H. S. Kirkaldy, the Montague Burton Professor of Industrial Relations in the University of Cambridge to deliver a course of lectures at Jamshedpur. The lectures were delivered in honour of the memory of Dr. Charles Page Perin. They deal with matters such as 'The Essentials of Trade Unionism', 'The Sphere of Legal Regulation of Industrial Conditions', 'Incentives in Industry', 'Social Security', 'Joint Consultation in Industry', and 'The International Labour Organisation'.

All seven lectures are very instructive and of great general interest. The Oxford University Press will be publishing them together, in book form, some time this month, so as to make them available to a wider audience. Sir Harshidbhai Divatia, President of the Industrial Court of Bombay, remarks in his foreword to the book that these lectures 'deserve to be appreciated by all those who have to deal with the management of labour in India'. The book is to be priced at Rs. 4.

An inspector noted for his fault-finding propensities was inspecting a newly-completed portion of the trans-Canada highway. He grumbled at everything. The crown was not high enough, the shoulder too steep, the ditches not deep enough, and so on.

The foreman bore it all patiently. Then he straightened up to his full height and, looking the inspector in the eye, asked: 'How is she for length?"

*

The squire's son, who had been away for several weeks, was met at the station by the groom, who looked very miserable.

"Bad news, Joe?" he asked.

"Yes, Sir; the magpie's dead."

"What did it die of?"

"Too much horseflesh, Sir."

"Where did it get the horseflesh?"

"The carriage horses, Sir. They died the night of the fire."

"Gracious! Has there been a fire at the house? When did it happen?"

"The night of the funeral, Sir."

"Funeral? Whose funeral?"

"Your mother's, Sir. She died from shock when your father died."

"What! My father, too?"

"Yes, Sir. The shock of losing all his money killed him."

"Good Heavens!"

"Yes, Sir; and the magpie's dead."

INDIA ART EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

The God Siva as "Lord of the Dance", a 11th century bronze casting fro S. India, on show at the Royal Academy, Burlington House, London.

Art For Marx' Sake In Russia!

By Eric Newton

The Soviet Artist Is Told What & How He Must Paint And The Critic Informed What He Must Say About "Realist Art"

In N. Y. Times Magazine

"PRAVDA" recently burst into full-throated song on the subject of the visual arts in general and on the painting of pictures in particular. Rather than attempt a precis of the article I prefer to quote a few of its more trenchant phrases, for its flavor depends as much on its agitated tone of voice as on the matter contained in it.

"Realistic art in the service of the people", is the slogan. Russian art, it seems, has always been pretty sensible. "The noble traditions of the Russian realistic school have always been a powerful aid in the struggle against corrupting influences from Western Europe".

But if improvement were possible, the revolution of 1917 did what was needed. It "saved Russian art from the fate that had overtaken painting and sculpture in capitalist countries", where "debasing and formalist art has lost touch with the people and serves only the selfish interests of the burgeoisie and caters to their decadent and perverted tastes".

Then comes a hint that even in Russia, there may still be pockets of bourgeois resistance. "Soviet art is on the whole successful, but complacency would be dangerous. Inheritors of bourgeois formalism still poison the air".

Then follows the angry voice of the anxious parent whose children had dared to disobey. "It is entirely impermissible that side by side with Socialist Realism there should exist men who consider their spiritual teachers to be French formalists—Picasso, Matisse, the Cubists, the 'Knave of Diamonds'". (The "Knave of Diamonds" was the name of a group which, immediately after the revolution, innocently assumed that communism, the most advanced ideology in the world, should be served by the most advanced esthetic theory).

There follows a parental slap to a specific artist who "has been showing contempt for Russian realism" and to a specific art critic who "has been slandering realist art". Finally a heartening exhortation: "The Academy must be the militant scientific centre in the struggle against formalism, against aloofness from ideology and politics, against idealistic theories of esthetics"

Clear Meaning

The word "scientific" looks a little odd in that sentence, but the meaning is clear enough. The painter's concern must be with ideology and politics, he mustn't go messing about with esthetics, and Socialist realism is to be his method. His subject-matter is to be imposed on him from above: so is his style.

There is nothing new in this. The USSR for many years has had a firm attitude toward the arts. 'Pravda' is reiterating an old creed. The only surprising element in the reiteration is that it should be so shrill. When we are sure of the validity of our creed we mumble it casually. It is only when the creed is in danger that words like "complacency" and "decadent" creep into it.

Nor is there anything new in dictating terms to the artist. The nineteenth-century romantic felt that his freedom was threatened whenever this happened, but until then, throughout the history of civilization, the priest, the king, the aristocrat and the plutocrat had all paid their artistic pipers and named the tune they were to play. Up to the end of the eighteenth century nine-tenths of the world's masterpieces were painted to dictation.

But in the Russian case there are two new elements, both worth careful consideration. One is the "change" in subject-matter, which amuses but need not scandalize the "decadent Western bourgeois"; the other, which is truly startling, is the dictation of style.

The phrase "Socialist realism", which runs like a refrain through Soviet pronouncements on art and literature, refers to both elements. "Socialist" means that the artist must deal with the life of the ordinary Russian and his family under the Communist regime. "Realism" means that he must depict life as it appears to the physical eyes. No personal angle, no absurd emotional overtones, no nonsense about art being "truth seen through an exceptional element".

Above all (and this emerges gradually as one reads through other pronouncements, especially those on literature), the Russian artist must be cheerful. One woman writer who habitually dwelt on such themes as "sadness, anguish, death, mysticism and doom" has been suspended, and the magazine that was misguided enough to publish her work has been sharply told to be "ideologically sound and cheerful" The ultimatum contains the words "unconditional elimination of errors and weaknesses".

All this is quite clear. The Russian artist, like every other member of the Socialist State, must toe the ideological line. What he must paint and how he must paint are part of a plan. Even what the critic must say about his painting is part of this same plan. And planning, as we all know, must come from above as opposed to natural evolution which works its way up from below.

Quite Simple!

If one believes that the individual exists for the benefit of the State it is all quite reasonable and even admirable. If, on the other hand, one believes that the State exists for the benefit of the individual, it is both pathetic and bewildering. The problem is as simple as that.

You can judge the performance only if you know the rules. If the golfer's object is to hit the ball as far as possible, then obviously the normal golfer is making a decadent fool of himself every time he uses his putter. But if he is trying to get his ball into the hole in as few strokes as possible, his behaviour at once becomes reasonable and even admirable.

Puzzled, but anxious to understand, the Western decadent turns from these directives and ultimatums to the performance itself. What is modern Russian painting like? London has had no exhibition of Russian pictures, though one collection of Russian drawings and book illustrations was exhibited here some year ago, and halfway through the war we were shown some Russian war posters which may have been Socialist but which certainly had nothing to do with realism: they were the crudest form of political caricature.

Modern Russian painting, however, can be seen in excellent colour reproduction in the art magazines that occasionally penetrate to the West. Here, presumably, is approved Soviet are of the most unexceptionable kind. In subject-matter it falls roughly under three headings—portraits of Soviet heroes, singly or in groups; scenes from the everyday life of the new "Soviet man," in which cheerfulness and drabness are combined in roughly equal proportions; and landscapes in which the general aim of mild contentment seems to have overflowed from man into nature.

It is true that the subject-matter of painting is relatively unimportant: Cezanne could extract as much meaning from half a dozen apples as from his wife or the noble outline of the Montagne Ste. Victoire. And in any case, the artists of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance were just as strictly regimented in regard to what they painted as the modern Communist. But the general dreariness of this alternation between cheerfully dominant commissars, cheerfully obedient families and a cheerfully prosperous urban or rural scene has no parallel in the art of any past age.

The dreariness of the Communist matter is negligible as compared with the dearness of its manner. Realism, it seems, means something between secondhand impressionism and colour photography. What the Russian is taught to admire is the tired academism of popular art familiar enough in the West. It is the academic style of forty years ago, but without its occasional outbursts of sentimentality or picturesqueness. No individuality, no creative vision, no personal handwriting, no emotional drive, are discernible.

"Who painted this portrait of Stalin, who pointed that view of a factory?" are questions one never thinks of asking. And, indeed, certain Russian art critics have been rapped over the knuckles from time to time for not asking or answering them. The artist has no style and, since the style is the man, the artist can hardly be said to be a man. He is a machine for producing pictures.

Without Parallel

Here again is something new, something that has no parallel in the art of any past age. If you ask a Communist to explain this apparent negation of everything that the world "art" has hitherto meant, he will say that in Russia the real approaches so nearly to the ideal that all the artist needs to do is to make a faithful copy of it. Presumably if Russia could take one more step in the direction of the ideal, it would only be necessary to photograph it. And that would be the end of art.

And, after all, why not? There will be no need for art in heaven; and if heaven establishes itself on earth, then good-bye to the radiant dreams of a Fra Angelico, the opulent dreams of a Titian, the mystical dreams of a Blake and the savage dreams of a Picasso. Good-bye, in fact, to all dreams, and therefore to all art.

It is interesting to compare the drab, realistic optimism of current Soviet art with the art encouraged in Nazi Germany, and it is impossible not to notice a parallel between the two. One notes the same terms of abuse, especially the word "decadent," the same insistence that the artist is a man with a mission and the same suspicion that if the artis is not constantly cajoled and threatened, he will—perverse creature that he is—mistake his mission and start dreaming again.

The difference between the Hitlerite mission and the Soviet mission is not very striking, but it is there. The first was based on race theory a sense of power, and a ruthlessness that could only find its final expression in sadism. The second is based on system, theory, patriotism and an almost mystical belief in the destiny of Communist Man and the power of the Communist State to dictate terms to the future.

Russia is milder, less grandiose, less outwardly inhuman. The Russian citizen may be a mere cog in the wheel of the Russian State. But the Hitlerite citizen was a bayonet. Germany turned a menacing face to the rest of the world. Russia turns a scornful, non-cooperative back to it. Both produced what seems to the decadent capitalist to be thoroughly bad art.

Imposing Contrast

In the Paris Exhibition of 1937 the vast German and Russian pavilions glared at each other across the central avenue like two powerful and bad-tempered animals. Symbolic statues threatened each other prophetically. On the left, the glad-eyed peasant and his mate brandished their hammer and sickle; on the right, in honor of the New Man, two expressionless herculean Nordic males guarded the entrance to the palace of efficiency and cruelty.

Meanwhile, the rest of Europe passed on with a bored sigh to enjoy the art of those countries where artists were neither cogs nor bayonets, but just individuals with no mission but the old one of expressing the reactions of the human soul to the queer adventure of life.

It does seem odd to us that this assertion of the individual's time-honored right to express himself as intensely and as vividly as he can should be called "decadent", while the subservient mind that allows a commonplace uniformity of vision to be imposed upon it is praised and encouraged. Whatever differences there may be between the Nazi and the Russian ideals in art, it is certain that to both ideologies the word "decadent" means the same. It means "personal".

Decadant Spirit

The art which we Westerners consider most precious is the art of the exceptional man, the man of recognizable personal vision whose only claim to our attention depends on his integrity and independence. His idiom may be violent and difficult, like Picasso's, or gay like Matisse's, or passionate and tragic like Rouault's.

But whatever its characteristics, its virtue, for us, consists in its being exceptional. It hits us like a revelation. It brings us face to face with another human being, and a human being who, far from trying to speak for the average man or to be understood by the average man, is speaking for himself and is prepared to risk being misunderstood by all but the most sensitive of his fellows.

It is precisely this spirit which is branded as decadent And one easily understands why. Each man is a cog in the state machine, and no

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Vase presented to Stalin on the first anniversary of V-E Day.

"Death of a Hero" by Fedor Bogorodsky

Baronets And Barrow-Boys Headed For 'Chattel Slavery'

There is a New Year Revolution ahead for those Britons "not gainfully employed". What is happening in the meantime is here told amusingly by --- --

S. E. Nelson

LONDON:

Already the "eels, drones and butterflies" of Britain's economy are laying their plans to slip through the nets of State direction which are to be cast early in January. The exhortation to "Work or Want", familiar already on 10,000 poster sites, will in 1948 become a definite alternative to an unspecified number of men and women at present neither working nor wanting.

That, at any rate, is the result expected by Minister of Labour George Isaacs from the measure officially described as the "Registration for Employment Order, 1947, dated November 11, 1947, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939", and known unofficially, according to your political lights, as "chattel slavery" or "a step towards balanced production"

For in January will take place the first registration of people not gainfully employed, and also of people who "are" gainfully employed but whose employment lies in such activities as football pools, fun fairs, night clubs and street trading.

Dukes and debutantes, "barrow boys" and baronets, all are slated to fall into the net, and from the haul it is hoped to extract sufficient *numbers to help supply Britain's undermanned essential industries, such as mining, iron and steel, texteiles, agriculture, and transport.* People refusing to register may be fined £100 or awarded a three-months' gaol sentence, or both. If they are prepared to go on paying fines rather than register, they can be indicted, and conviction can then result in a twelve—months' sentence and the fine increased to £500.

Anticipating Escape Holes

Those are the plans. Whether they will bring about the desired result is another matter, and already the Ministry of Labour is trying to anticipate some escape holes. One of these is in the matter of registration cards, which will "not" be issued. Experience of black marketing in forged cards during wartime has decided the Ministry to keep records only at local National Service offices.

But the gap between the announcement of the New Order in November and its operation in January has already proved a boon to many of the people it was hoped to catch. This period of grace, designed to give everyone a chance to enter voluntarily into an essential occupation if they wished to avoid the necessity of being compulsorily directed, has in fact provided opportunities for dodging.

Charlie, as we can call him, earns a comfortable living from the proceeds of his occupation as a bookmaker's runner, assisted by occasional dabbling in small-time black market deals. Charlie has already arranged with his brother-in-law who keeps a green-grocery shop to *have himself "employed" as an assistant in that shop, and therefore not liable to direction—for the retail food trade is an essential occupation.* How the Ministry of Labour are going to catch Charlie (and thousands like him) is quite a problem.

At the other end of the scale is young Lord Clubhouse, whose comfortable income renders it unnecessary for him to work at all. Young Lord Clubhouse has already bought a part share in a small farm, and can now call himself a "farmer", although he may never in fact stray a mile outside London's West End. And as a farmer, he need not register.

And the Hon. Patricia Wotnot, Clubhouse's debutante cousin, has succeeded in getting herself on the official payroll of Exports Ltd., as a personal assistant to one of the directors, Sir Blazing Bounty, who by a coincidence is related to her mother. So the Hon. Patricia need not register, for employment with the dollar-earning firm of Exports Ltd. is most certainly an essential occupation.

Exceptions Among Wives And Mothers

The Order affects men between the ages of 18 and 51, and women between 18 and 41, but there are numerous exceptions, chief among them being married women living with their husbands and women having the care of children under 15 years old. What has perhaps caused the greatest opposition to the Order is the fact that it authorises the Minister of Labour to call upon men and women in almost any occupation (not merely those not gainfully employed) to register for essential work.

Much of the opposition is rhetorical, however, particularly the claims concerning the historical rights of freeborn Englishmen. Direction of Labour is no new thing in British history: the "spacious days of Good Queen Bess" saw legislation permitting parish authorities all over England to set the poor to work, with or without the consent of the subjects. And in Scotland, right up to the beginning of the 19th century, the coal miner, together with his wife and children who carried up the coal he cut, was transferable with the pit on any change of proprietorship and could not leave his employment during life.

Reaction of those concerned is varied. Viscount Lambton, 25-year-old heir to the Earl of Durham, thinks the Order is "bad". "I am prospective Conservative candidate for Barnard Castle, chairman of the Young Conservative movement in the North of England, and a Durham county councillor. This means that I make two or three public appearances a week. I think it would be impossible for me to take up full-time occupation."

Thirty-year-old Lord Dunboyne opines: "I think we must all make sacrifices when the country requires it. I do not think I am personally affected as I am now studying law under a Ministry of Labour licence."

And of two barrow boys whom I approached on the subject, one replied: "I fiddled my way out of the Army and I'll fiddle my way out of this."

The other merely laughed and said: "Me? I got ulcers."

University Of A Thousand Subjects

By George Godwin

Teaching men and women not only how to make a living, but also how to live.

Learning while earning". This was—and still is—the problem facing hundreds of thousands of people in Britain after the war. Most of the ex-servicemen and women, returning to civilian jobs at the end of World War II, found that they needed special coaching and assistance if they were to make successful careers in the post-war world.

Many of them overcame this difficulty by joining the educational classes organised bky the London County Council, popularly called the "University of a Thousand Subjects". The L.C.C. polytechnics and technical institutes teach over a thousand subjects, from accountancy to zoology.

Large Attendance

Apart from the ex-servicemen and women students attending this "University", there are many others, and their numbers, since the end of World War II, tend to increase.

There are a number of reasons for this large attendance. The first is the large demands of a country like Britain, working at full stretch to survive by production for export, for men and women workers with specialized skill and exact technical knowledge.

Secondly, the curtailment of many of the normal pleasures and amenities of the leisure hours, owing to austerity, have made both men and women conscious of a need for further education and the drawing out of latent abilities talents and interests.

Take the case of Vera Thompson. Before World War II she was an elementary school teacher, with the appropriate certificate. With this professional qualification she was content, for out of school hours she had a wide range of interests to satisfy her needs.

World War II over, and Army service finished, Vera Thompson discovered that most of her former leisure hour pursuits were no longer available in post-war Britain. Into her head came the bold idea—why should she not read for a university degree?

Low Cost

If she was to secure the now coveted degree of B.Sc., London, the cost must be low and instruction outside school hours. Living in Chelsea, Vera Thompson enrolled herself as a student for botany, chemistry, geology and mathematics at the Chelsea Polytechnic. The cost? Roughly, the equivalent of three pairs of nylon stockings for a full, 10-month session.

In three years, if she works hard, Vera Thompson may hope to graduate and, thereafter, secure an appointment on the higher Burnham Scale, which is paid to teachers in all local authority schools and in some other schools in Britain.

Good may sometimes be plucked from the heart of evil, and from the evils of World War II many men and women have been stimulated with a desire to cultivate their abilities.

Practical Work

The seething unrest of the post-war world has had the same effect upon the minds of millions. For the first time citizens are realizing that economics and politics are everyone's business.

This new approach to the crafts, and to education, is revealed by the choice of courses made by students in increasing numbers.

These courses which involve "doing" practical work include chiropody, furniture making, hairdressing, dress design, housecraft, toymaking, printing interior design, leatherwork and plastic.

Among the courses that involve "knowing" are political, theory, post-war reconstruction, town planning, engineering, surveying, economic, statistics and history.

A single central ideal animates the "University of Thousand Subjects", the London County Council Educational Department. It is, simply, that further education must have as its purpose not only to train men and women to make a living, but also to teach them how to live.

Turkish Radio Wars With Reds

A radio battle is being waged in the Balkans between nations in the Russian orbit and Turkey. And the evidence indicates that the Turkeys are more than holding their own.

A recent protest by the Bulgarian Government against what it termed "provocative and hostile broadcasts" emanating from Radio Ankara serves to confirm reports from Balkan travellers and refugees that the official Turkish radio is countering Soviet propaganda in this area with increasing effect. Indeed, they assert that it has become the most articulate spokesman for the Western Democracies especially in Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece and Hungary.

Fed by a sizeable monitoring and press-reading service, Radio Ankara, first of all, undertakes to answer Soviet charges and to explode Red claims. Although its newscasts are not angled at all, it frequently follows them up with vigorous commentaries which are virtual counter-attacks on Russian propaganda. The Turkish radio has become the voluble champion of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, which it describes as "a collective security effort led by America whose aim is world peace."

The Real Menace

Vigorously denying that the United States is imperialistic, Radio Ankara consistently refers to the democracies as "the peace-loving nations" and to members of the Russian bloc as "satellites", whom it chides daily for submissiveness.

Scoffing at Soviet U. N. Delegate Andrei Vishinsky's charges of Western war mongering, Radio Ankara sticks to the line that it is the Soviet which menaces peace. It asserts that poverty is an instrument of war which the Russians use, while the United States and her friends seek peace through prosperity and stability. Nor do Turkish broadcasters permit their listeners to forget that the Nazis and the Soviet once signed a pact of friendship.

In turn, the Government radios of the Russian-bloc nations call Turkey an American colony whose Government has Fascist tendencies. They like to remind the Turks that they were neutral during the war.

Because of its proximity, Radio Ankara can generally send a clear strong signal into the Balkan countries. It broadcasts daily in Bulgarian, Rumanian, Hungarian and Serbo-Croat. However, no Russian programmes are broadcast, because the Turks claim there are not enough private short-wave receiving sets in the Soviet to warrant such an undertaking. Tukish broadcasters declare that some principles and trusted Russian citizens, especially in the Moscow area, did have private short-wave sets until last year, but that these were appropriated when the "Voice of America" launched programmes in Russian under the direction of the State Department.

Travellers from Bucharest, attesting to the popularity of Radio Air kara, assert that there is an anti-Communist organisation known as "The Free Rumanians," which monitors its newscasts and distributes them clandestinely each day in bulletin form.

The Turks are now building a new 150-kilowatt medium-wave station in Istanbul and stepping up the transmission power of Radio Ankara to 100 kilowatts. (N.A.N.A.)

A parson had occasion to reprove a small boy for swearing.

"If you feel you must say something, just say 'Bother'!" he said. "Your father doesn't swear, does he?"

"Oh no sir!"

"Well, then, if he were working in the garden and suddenly stepped backwards on to a rake which flew up and hit him from behind, what would he say?"

"He'd say: 'You're back early, dear!' "

*

An Aberdeen mother rang up the doctor.

"Come round to our house at once doctor!" she pleaded. "One of my children has swallowed a sixpence!"

"Right" said the doctor, "how old is it?"

"Eighteen-ninety-three", was the prompt reply.

Our Delhi Letter *From Our Special Correspondent*

'The Spectre' Of The Indian Civil Service

NEW DELHI.—A spectre is haunting some Congressmen, Scientists, Economists and others, the spectre of the Indian Civil Service. There are two pet theories advanced to replace the services by other men. The men who were responsible for implementing the policies of India's oppressors, it is argued, could not change their mental framework overnight. They should go with the British, it is often asserted.

Secondly, it is claimed that those who suffered for country's cause should be rewarded.

Both the arguments appear to be defective. The people did not make sacrifices in the hope of a personal reward. They made sacrifices to make India free, independent and strong. They made sacrifices to throw over the yoke of the British Rulers. Like virtue, those sacrifices had their own reward. The whole basis of this demand however rests on the "American spoil system."

THE TAR BABY

In the politics of Democracy, Mr. Pendleton Herring observed as follows:

> "The spoils system is the tar baby of American politics. It cannot be handled with the clean dispatch. Although the battle has been going on for a long time, we are still stuck with the problem."

If Americans regard the "Spoil System as the tar baby" and are making Herculean efforts to discard it, will it be wise for the youngest democracy to adopt it in India—is the major issue before India's rulers? The aim of Government could not, however, be to eliminate rewards for party services, but rather to reconcile such rewards with the demands of good administration. This the British have in large achieved.

The British have not ruled out self-seeking in politics; they have simply made it respectable. "The progressive removal of customs duties reduced the reservoir of jobs for needy relatives and the number of officials capable of being bribed, and at the same time prevented the development of lobbying and pressure groups. It made easier, too, the unification of the Governmental machine. Today in America, some patronage is regarded necessary as a weapon for leadership, though spoils of office could not be tolerated if gross inefficiency was the consequence. Hence, while Civil Service reforms strive for the elimination of partisan political factors in personal administration, partisan politicians strive for better spoils administration."

This gives the crux of the whole problem, namely, that the partisan Indian politicians are striving for better spoils administration while, unluckily for India, there are yet no civil service reformers in the country. The Nehru's Government, therefore, will need all the courage and support to withstand the pressure politics of its own party for spoils of administration.

THE MOOT POINT

The other issue is even more important. If the contention, that all those who co-operated with the British are bad and should be replaced, is accepted, then India shall have to change the entire personnel of Indian Army, Indian Navy and Indian Air Force, all of which supported Britain's war effort. Indian soldiers did suppress the Congress movements. The question, however, is whether they are as bad as they are painted. The Kashmir affair has amply demonstrated not only the efficiency, but also the loyalty of India's Armed forces. They have given excellent account of themselves. With growth of nationalism and love for their own country, fighting powers of India's Armed Force will further increase.

Then, again, if the members of the Indian Civil Service are to be replaced by others, what about thousands of Babu Bahadurs, who turned a deaf ear to the Quit India call of Mahatma Gandhi, but who became patriots on the midnight of August 14? They should likewise go, bag and baggage, all. The fact, however, is that in their eagerness to find places for themselves the new careerists and job-hunters are trying to destroy the finest administrative machinery, the British have created in this country.

They forget that, like the present members of Indian Services, others may demand their sack for co-operating with the Nehru Government if and when the Communist or Socialist capture power in this country. With every new Government, there will have to be a complete change in the services. Such a course will destroy the service altogether.

HIGHER STANDARDS

The British created security of tenure and ensured protection for the services. The proper functioning of the British political system depends to a large degree on the integrity and political impartiality of the Civil service and in the public's confidence that these qualities are being maintained. A civil servant holds his post permanently, subject to good behaviour. It is his job to carry on the administration of government, whatever the political party in power. He must provide a succession of political chiefs of varying party affiliations with the data for their speeches and with the administrative basis for their decisions. He must faithfully carry out their policy, irrespective of his personal views or its wisdom or unwisdom.

The political Ministers must have confidence in the political neutrality of the Civil servants, if the system is to work effectively. To promote the neutrality of the services, severe restrictions are imposed upon a Civil Servant's political activities. "Service exacts a higher standard of honesty than the common, for a civil servant might not subordinate his duty to his private interests nor put himself in position where his duty and his interests conflicts. He has not to make use of his official position to further these interests, but neither is he to so order his private affairs as to allow the suspicion to rise that a trust has been abused or a confidence betrayed."

In Britain, so also in India, British laid down that "in Parliamentary democracy the Civil Servant, as such, has no personality of his own and is merely an instrument of the Minister and the Government holding office for the time being. A high official, as such, has, of course, no party and he carries his professional character with him everywhere so for that he cannot take a prominent part in the political life of the country or even of his particular constituency.

DUTY OF MINISTER

A Minister stands completely between services and Parliament. He takes the credit of all that goes right and bears the discredit of all that goes wrong. Even though some act of which a Minister was ignorant until long after it was done, bring down on him a motion of censure, he cannot protect himself by saying that he knew nothing about it, he must adopt it as his own. From the side of the Civil Servant, the correlative of this complete protection is faithful service and absolute loyalty."

This says H. E. Dale, formerly Principal Assistant Secretary to the British Ministry of Agriculture. When the Minister has decided his policy, the Civil Servant must accept the decision and carry it out as if it were his own. If a Minister desires to take a course, which his high officials think wrong, they are entitled to point out the objections, even to protest strongly, but if he holds to his decision, they must accept it and do their utmost for its successful execution.

I may cite an instance. The services were opposed to the policy of de-controls. They said so in the Minority Report of the Food Grains Policy Committee. A serviceman, A. D. Gorwala, felt so strongly about it, that he actually resigned from the Indian Civil Service. He, however, never expounded his views in the newspapers till his resignation was accepted. The others in the services are faithfully and loyally carrying out the policy of de-control decided upon by the Cabinet. They had a very difficult time during the League's participation in the Central Government, but they did their job well. Some may not accept this view, but the others who know, will do so.

BRIDGING THE GAP

I have seen it argued that administration does not consist merely of dealing with spectacular issues; they are essentially concerned with day to day matters and here the official element is left to do as it pleases. Unless a departure is made here, the gap between the intentions of Ministers and their Executive actions will tend to become wider.

It will be evident that the gap cannot be bridged by the replacement of prominent officials, but by the vigilance of the Minister himself, of an effective opposition in the Legislature and by a critical press. The fault largely lies with the one party rule under which there is a very thin partition between criticism and sedition and under which there is no opposition worth the name in the Legislature.

Two instances are cited to illustrate the gap. One instance relates to Mr. Cooverji Bhabha's shipping policy. It is asserted that "the country is wedded to nationalisation of shipping and here is a dubious scheme, which is neither private business nor nationalisation". The country is also wedded to the nationalisation of air services and Electricity undertakings and yet the Dominion Parliament has accepted "dubious schemes which are neither private business nor nationalisation." They are modelled on Mr. Bhabha's Plan. How do the services come for the blame is not disclosed, except that possibilities are envisaged in which official element may manoeuvre a decision. Some day the Commerce Minister may disclose that he himself was the originator of the whole Plan and that the country should be grateful to him for breaking up the tight ring of the shipping interests.

Separation of the Railway audit from the Accounts Department is another instance cited. in which the gap between Minister's intentions and their execution is widening. It is claimed that the permanent officials resisted a definite recommendation of the Railway Retrenchment Sub-Committee for their amalgamation, because it went against the interests of the service concerned.

AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS

The fact is that although suggestions were made to the Committee to revert to the old system of amalgamation, it did not adopt them but contented itself with certain economies, proportionately more in audit than in accounts department. The Secretariat Re-Organisation Committee last August it is true had recommended the amalgamation. The Nehru Cabinet, however, had the matter referred for further examination to an Ad Hoc Committee consisting of Financial Commissioner, Railways, Mr. I. S. Puri, Mr. G. A. Rawlerson, Transportation Member, Railway Board and Mr. E. R. Seshu Iyer Deputy Auditor General.

This Committee examined fifteen witnesses, twelve of whom held it undesirable to amalgamate Accounts and Audit under the Auditor-General. The three witnesses, who held contrary views were Mr. C.Bhaskariya, Director of Railway Audit, Mr. T. S. Subramania, Chief Auditor, E. I. Railway and Mr. P. D. Pande, Accountant General, United Provinces. The Puri Committee came to a unanimous conclusion that it was not desirable to amalgamate Railway Audit and Accounts under the control of the Auditor General. It will be thus seen that here again, there is no gap between the ministerial intentions and their execution

It, however, does not mean that services are perfect. In the pre-August days, the Governor of a Province was held personally responsible for discipline and efficiency amongst servicemen. This control has since been transferred to the Cabinet. It will be for the Ministers both Provincial and Central, to maintain standards of efficiency and discipline amongst servicemen in the future. The Home Minister, Sirdar Patel has won over the confidence of services at the Centre. It is paying dividends.

India's Flag should not be made cheap, it is asserted here. There are regular rules governing the flying of flags. There is a regular ritual about flags. No flags are allowed to fly at night in any civilised country. Then again, no private individual is allowed to display the official flag, except on days of official rejoicings. In the pre-August days only the Viceroy, and the Commander-in-Chief used to fly Union Jack on their residences and on their cars. The Members of the Executive Council had a white flag with "E.C." served on it for their cars. They were not allowed a flag for their houses. Union Jack was allowed for the houses of the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Air Marshall, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Central Secretariat and the Houses of the Central Legislature during their sessions.

All this has changed after August 15. Firstly, all the Ministers now fly the National Flag on their houses and on their cars. Flags are flown indiscriminately both on their houses and on their cars by private individuals, to exhibit their loyalty to the State. Almost all Government barracks and offices in New Delhi fly the National Flag. They are kept flying day and night till they have become white. The Government should introduce some rules for the display of flags, it is suggested here.

U. S. RULES.

Following rules govern the display of the National Flag in America. "The Flag is customarily displayed from sunrise until sunset when on stationary flagstaffs or on buildings. When the weather permits the flag should be displayed daily on or near the principal administration building of any public institution, and in or near all schools on the days when school is in session. Upon certain important occasions requiring a patriotic effect, the flag may be displayed after dark, but should never be used for advertising purposes."

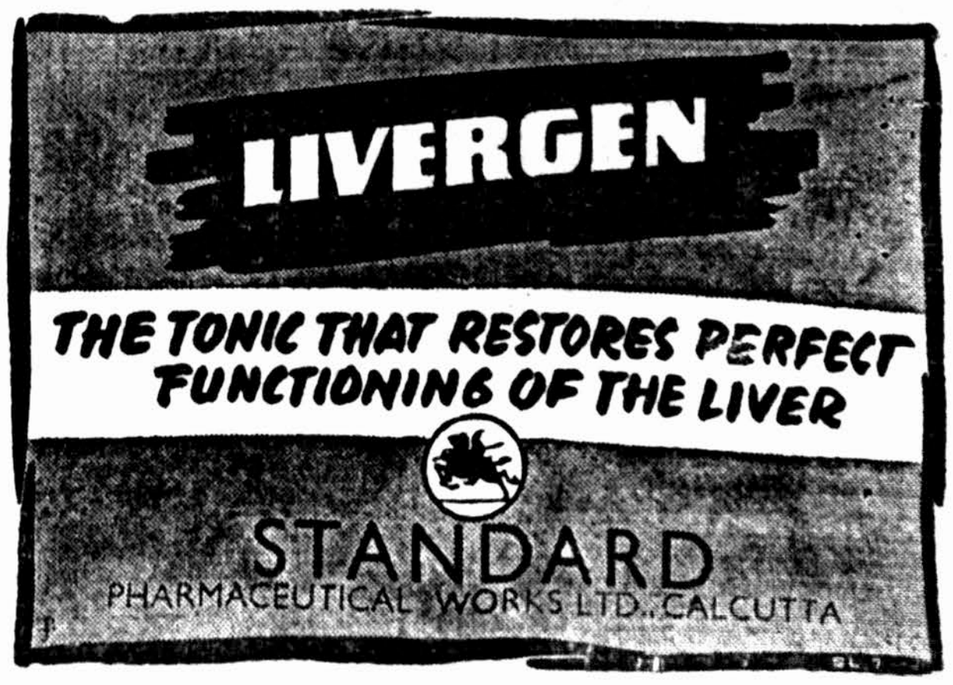
"When displayed in a parade, the flag should always be flown from a staff and never draped over any object. It is not permissible to place another flag above, it, except during a church service performed by a navy chaplain at sea; in this instance the church pennant may be placed above the flag until the service is over. When carried in a procession, the American flag should be at the centre of any group of flags. When carried in a procession with one other flag, the American flag is carried on the marching right.

On a speaker's platform, the flag should be displayed behind and above the Speaker; when displayed from a staff which projects from the side of a building, the union (stars against the blue background) must be placed at the peak of the staff, unless it is necessary to display the flag at half staff. If other flags are flown near the American flag, they must not be noticeably larger in size. The flag should be displayed flat when it is not flown from a staff, or should be suspended in such a manner the folds fall freely. If displayed over the middle of a street or public thoroughfare the flag should be suspended vertically with the Union to the east on a north and south street, and to the north on an east and west street.

The flag must never be used as a covering for a statue or monument and when used to cover a casket, the flag should not be lowered into a grave or permitted to touch the ground. When a flag is to be displayed at half staff, it must first be hoisted to the top of the staff for a moment before being lowered to the half-staff position If a flag is in a worn condition, it should be destroyed by burning; but it should never be displayed or fastened in a way that will cause it to be damaged.

When the flag is displayed and the

(Continued on Page 18)



Sheikh Abdulla Says

If Pakistan Wins We Have No Future

KASHMIR BELIEVES RELIGION HAS NO PLACE IN POLITICS

"KASHMIRIS BELIEVE THAT RELIGION HAS NO PLACE IN POLITICS. I AM A MUSLIM. I LOVE MY RELIGION, BUT I ALSO LOVE FOLLOWERS OF ALL RELIGIONS, BE THEY HINDUS OR MUSLIMS, SIKHS OR CHRISTIANS, BECAUSE THEIR RELIGIONS HAVE TAUGHT THE WAY OF LOVE AND BEING LOVED, THE PRECEPT OF 'LIVE BY LOVE', AND WE FOLLOW THAT PRECEPT WHOLE-HEARTEDLY," OBSERVED SHAIKH ABDULLA, THE VETERAN KASHMIR LEADER, WHILE DISCUSSING THE KASHMIR PROBLEM WITH JOURNALISTS AT A PRESS CONFERENCE AT CONGRESS HOUSE THIS MORNING.

Shaikh Abdulla at the outset expressed full confidence in the ultimate military outcome. He said: "I can assure you that on the military front in Kashmir we have no worries. The military success is only a means to an end, namely, winning of political success. All that we are concerned is that we should win politically. I for one do not want Pakistan to win politically, because if Pakistan wins, we have no future."

Shaikh Abdulla continued, "For long we have been fighting communalism in Kashmir. Mr. Jinnah's two-nation theory has shattered all confidence of the Kashmiri Muslims. India has so far succeeded in fighting communalism, but she is now passing through very critical times, and unless and until our leaders are able to overcome counter-communalism in India, there cannot be any political victory for us. If we fail to achieve political victory both in Kashmir and in India, mere military victory will be of no avail."

Proceeding he said: "For the last three months we are fighting a very difficult war of ideologies in Kashmir. The Kashmir National Conference has always stood for unity and communal harmony. The communalists, believing in two-nation theory, could not agree with us and they decided on a full-fledged war. But theirs is a futile attempt and I am sure, that, in the long run, we shall win the battle not only for Kashmir but for the whole of India."

Shaikh Abdulla affirmed "Kashmir is neither communist nor communalist, and it believes in the infinite glory of India and Indian unity. We have been fighting communalism for years. We should fight not only Muslim communalism, but communalism of every other colour."

BEST HELP

Replying to a question as to how Kashmir can best be helped at the present hour the Kashmiri leader said: "The best help that can be rendered to Kashmir is to maintain communal harmony in India. It will be very difficult for me to convince the Kashmiri Muslims that their freedom and honour will be safe, if you, in India cannot maintain communal concord. The enemy has come to Kashmir via Pakistan with the slogan of 'save Islam'. They pretend they are out to save Muslims from Hindu aggression. We told the Muslims of Kashmir that this war all sham. Kashmiris believe that religion has no place or part in politics.

Adverting to the reported recruitment of men within Kashmir Shaikh Abdulla said: "We have a long border of 450 miles from Gilgit to Pathankot and we are recruiting Home Guards for the purpose of creating a second line of defence along this border. Our present target is 10,000 and recruitment is done on a non-communal basis.

Referring to the question of accession, Shaikh Abdulla pointed out that "the question of accession to the Indian Dominion and fighting internal autocracy were two separate issues. We have not completely succeeded in wiping out the autocratic system of Government in Kashmir and we have to find a way out of that difficulty."

About a plebiscite in Kashmir, he opined: "A plebiscite cannot be taken in hand for the next three months. The first essential is that normal conditions should be restored. Till then a plebiscite is impossible we are however, ready for a plebiscite. We are confident of our strength."

Shaikh Abdulla criticised the proposal about the partition of Kashmir as simply fantastic. He added "If one believes in the integrity of India, one must resist any such suggestion about partition of Kashmir."

OFF TO LAKE SUCCESS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sheikh Abdulla, Head of the Emergency Kashmir Administration who has been appointed an additional member of the Indian Delegation to the Security Council took off from Bombay to-day. With him also are (in order as seen in the pocture below), Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Secretary, External Affairs Department Government of India, Mr. Parthasarathy, Secretary to Mr. Gopalswamy Iyengar, leader of the Indian delegation and Mr. A. N. Zutshi, Secretary, Department of Information and Broadcasting.

Sher-e-Kashmir Sheikh Abdullah addressing a press conference at the Congress House, this morning.

INDIAN FORCES LAUNCH OFFENSIVE PATROLS

Situation Reports From Kashmir Fronts

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9. (A.P.I.): Armed forces of the Indian Dominion have started vigorous offensive patrols, approximating a sweep in four sectors on the Jammu front, it is learnt here.

It is not known if this is a major offensive against the raiders who of late show remarkable military efficiency, but all available information here goes to show that the Indian army has launched a vigorous drive.

The situation in the various sectors may be summed up as follows:—

On the Suchetgarh sector situated on the Jammu-Sialkot road where raiders were adopting hit and run tactics, Indian army patrols have accorded a "warm welcome" to the marauders It is not anticipated that any further raiders would dare intrude in this area.

On the West towards Bhimbar, our armoured columns have penetrated deep into enemy lines and inflicted heavy casualties. Bhimbar is close to Pakistan.

North-West of Jammu and South-East of Naushera the Indian army is fanning out in the countryside. Between Naushera and Beri Pattan where the enemy has entrenched himself in a series of road blocs, the Indian artillery is blasting them out.

In the north, the once beleaguered Indian Garrison in Poonch is up and kicking. The raiders have lost a number of dominating hill features.

In the far North in Uri we are "sitting tight."

With Three Rulers

SARDAR CONFERS WITH KASHMIR MAHARAJA

High Level Talks At Jammu Palace

JAMMU, Jan. 10 (A.P.I.):: The Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, accompanied by the Jam Saheb of Nawangar, The Maharaja of Patiala the Maharaja of Jaipur, Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary Ministry of States, Miss Maniben Patel and M. Shanker, Private Secretary arrived here this morning from Delhi by air.

The Deputy Prime Minister and the rulers were received at the airfield by the Maharaja of Kashmir, Mr. Ghulam Mohammed Bakshi Deputy head of the Emergency Administration, Mr. Mehr Chand Mahajan the Prime Minister, Major-General Kalwant Singh, commanding the Indian Forces in Jammu and Kashmir and Wing Commander Engineer in charge of air forces operating in the area.

Sardar Patel inspected a guard of honour presented at the airfield by armed National Militia.

The party then drove off to the palace where it is learnt a series of high level discussions are to take place today and tomorrow

CONTRARY TO LAW OF NATIONS

Alladi Presents Kashmir Issue In Simple Perspective

MADRAS, Jan. 9. (U.P.I.): "The Kashmir issue is a simple and clear one and should not create any difficulty before the Security Council unless extraneous and irrelevant considerations are brought in and permitted to weigh with the Council" observed Mr. Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer in an interview to the United Press of India.

Mr. Alladi added: "The question before the Council is" can a State afford military assistance to a set of raiders with no apparent status and not acting on behalf of any recognised political entity and afford a base of operations to such raiders within its border?' If it is helpless in this regard, it would be its obvious duty to permit the other State to enter its territory to prevent such a course of action.

"Even in cases where two States are at war, the neutral State is, under the Hague Regulations and Rules of International Law, bound to prevent its territory being used as a base for hostile operations or preparation and to prevent movements of troops, convoys and supply of munitions of war. I have no doubt that the Indian delegation will press this aspect of the matter".

CUTTACK, Jan. 10, (U.P.I.): Three thousand colliery workers who had been on strike on the M. & S. M. Railway Colliery in Talcher since December 17 last, have called off their strike and resumed work today following a settlement of the dispute between them and the management of the colliery at the intervention of the Orissa Government.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. OR DISINTEGRATION OF STATE

Swamy Ramanand's Warning To Nizam To Make His Choice

BEZWADA, Jan. 10 (API): "If the Nizam of Hyderabad did not realise the gravity of the situation and establish full responsible Government as envisaged in the resolution passed by the Hyderabad State Congress, the whole State, consisting of 16 districts, would be disintegrated very soon and merge themselves into adjoining linguistic areas, namely Andhra, Maharashtra and Karnataka", said Swami Ramanand Thirtha, President of the Hyderabad State Congress, yesterday replying to a civic address presented to him by the Bezwada Municipal Council.

The address expressed the hope that eight districts of Telingana in Hyderabad State which had close cultural ties with Andhras, should merge into Andhra territory

Swami Ramnand said that if the Nizam would meet the modest demands of the State Congress and establish full responsible Government, leaving the question of accession to Indian Union to be decided by a plebiscite the State Congress would accept it. Otherwise the State Congress would have to intensify its struggle.

In the course of the day Swami Ramananda toured Paritala village, which had declared independence and formed Panchayat Raj along with six other villages. These villages of Hyderabad State are enclaved in Kistna district.

Later Swami Ramanand left for Bombay to attend the meeting of the Committee of Action there on January 11.

PAKISTAN GETS 20 CRORES INDIAN SECURITIES

WARNING TO TRESPASSERS

Pakistan Measures For Custody Of Hindu Properties

KARACHI, Jan. 10, (A.P.I.): In the recent disturbances a large number of shops, houses and flats occupied by Hindus have been forcibly entered by Muslims who continue to occupy them says a Press Note issued by the Government of Sind today.

The Press Note adds: Government is determined that such wrongful possession should be terminated at once. It was accordingly ordered that possession of such premises in the city of Karachi should be taken by the rehabilitation officer. Any person found wrongfully in possession of any such premises will be rejected for trespass. No such person will be given any further assistance in obtaining residential or business accommodation in Sind. All such trespassers are therefore warned to vacate at once.

The Press Note further adds that any premises formerly occupied by a Hindu will be restored to him if he requires it. Should he not require it he may notify the Rehabilitation Officer accordingly and state whether he wishes it to be sold or leased on his behalf. If he wishes to sell or lease it himself he should apply to the Rehabilitation Officer who will give possession to the vendee or lessee if he is satisfied that the transaction is "bona fide" and the consideration fair and reasonable.

SAFEGUARDING PROPERTY RIGHTS

"The Government is determined that the Hindus who have already suffered should not be unfairly or unlawfully deprived of the value of their property rights in the city. In effect therefore the Rehabilitation Officer will act as custodian of the property of these evacuees in their interest.

"It is understood that owing to the disturbances a great deal of land and other property belonging to Hindus all over the province of Sind is being sold much below its value. Government proposes to take powers by Legislation to render invalid any transaction in such property if it is required for the purpose of rehabilitation of refugees. All concerned are therefore warned against speculation in such property since purchase now will not give a valid title".

Nizam's Finance Minister Reveals Exchange Deal

CALLS IT NORMAL CONVERSION; ASSERTS CURRENCY CONTROL IS PURELY LOCAL

NEW DELHI, January 10.

The Nizam's Government have transferred to the Pakistan Government, Government of India securities of the value of Rupees Twenty Crores which it was holding.

Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung, Finance and Foreign Minister of Hyderabad State, who is now in Delhi, told the A.P.I. that this transfer was negotiated for in exchange of Pakistan Dominions Securities. He said the deal was put through long before the "present unfortunate strained relations between Pakistan and India developed".

NOT UNFRIENDLY ACT

Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung vigourously denied that this transfer of Securities to Pakistan was in any way designed as an unfriendly act towards the Indian Dominion. He said it was actually a conversion of its (Hyderabad's Securities into other kind of Securities. It was a normal procedure for any Government to hold some stocks of securities belonging to other States, he added and revealed that some time ago Hyderabad Government was negotiating for the acquisition of a bloc of Sterling Securities but due to various developments in the country the negotiations were not pursued.

Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung disclaimed any connection between the visit of the Pakistan Finance Minister, Mr. Ghulam Mahomed to Hyderabad and the Nizam's Government making over Twenty Crores of Securities to Pakistan. As a matter of fact, he said, the State Government was considering this proposition some time early in November when he was informed by higher quarters in Delhi that India and Pakistan maintained cordial relations and that India proposed to treat the Pakistan Government generously in the matter of making available a large amount of money out of the cash balances. This naturally hastened the Nizam's Government's decision to transfer these securities to Pakistan.

SLOW IMPLEMENTATION

The Nawab said 'not much progress has been made in regard to the implementation of the Standstill Agreement between India and Hyderabad. "This, he emphasised, he was not saying in any spirit of grievance. The cooperation which Hyderabad expected was not forthcoming in full measure, nor was the agreement being implemented with that speed which one anticipated. This was presumably because the respective Agents had assumed charge of their office only recently and it would take some time to put things on stride. It was early for him to hazard the future, but he did not see why the agreement could not be success.

NOT TO HELP PAKISTAN

The Finance Minister said it was an incorrect appreciation of facts to suggest that the recent Currency Ordinance issued by the Nizam's Government was intended to help Pakistan.

He pointed out that there was no ban against any one operating a bank account within the state in the Indian currency nor was there any ban on the export of such currency to any amount from Hyderabad to the neighbouring provinces. The present Ordinance had a very limited application. In Hyderabad the only legal tender was the Osmania Currency. The Nizam's Government was asked by the Government of India sometime ago suggesting that Hyderabad should promulgate Foreign Exchange Control. Exchange Control would not be possible with two currencies in the area and a single legal tender was necessary. Nevertheless, Indian Currency did not cease to circulate and the Ordinance was merely intended to regulate local transactions. He further pointed out that Hyderabad did not in any way decide to restrict Indian currency. He emphasised that the Exchange rate of the Indian and Osmania currency was now stabilised. The fluctuation, if any, was restricted to annas four and this stabilisation had been there more or less for some time past. He said if anybody could convince him that the Ordinance was wrong and that it operated to the prejudice of the country as a whole he would be prepared to withdraw it.

SOCIALISATION OF AGRICULTURE IN BURMA

No Individual To Possess More Than 50 Acres Of Land

RANGOON, Jan. 10. (Reuter): Burma's first step towards the socialisation of the agricultural industry was announced to-day in a new Act empowering the Government to take control of all land exceeding 50 acres belonging to any individual group.

Under the new powers, contained in the "disposal of Tenancies Act 1948", the Government is able to lease all the land it controls to peasants for cultivation.

Owners whose land is taken will receive a standard rent fixed by the Government, while peasant landowners holding 50 acres or less and cultivating it themselves will be unaffected by the new Act.

THE OTHER SIDE OF DECONTROL

Stick To Your View Despite 20 Mahatmas, Says Gandhiji

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10 (A.P.I.): In the course of his post prayer speech today Mahatma Gandhi referred to a Friend's letter saying that although many people had congratulated him on removal of controls, the measure was not unmixed blessing. Gandhiji advised him to share his thoughts with the people. After all his eyes, ears, and hands were the people. He had to rely on what they told him. Therefore he could not ignore large numbers of letters and telegrams welcoming removal of controls. He did not believe they were all inspired by selfish motives. However, he did want to know the other side too. He advised the people not to take anything for granted because he advocated it. If tmheir own experience told them otherwise, they would stick to their own judgment in defiance of twenty Mahatmas. Then alone will they be able to make good the Independence (if one could call it by that name) that had come to India.

No Interference With Reserve Bank's Discretion

Sarder Patel Refutes Pakistan Finance Minister's Charge Against India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10 (A.P.I.): The Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, before his departure to Jammu this morning interviewed by the Associated Press of India regarding Mr. Ghulam Mohamed's statement said:

"I have seen a summary of the press conference held by the Finance Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Ghulam Mohamed. I have not yet seen the full report. Mr. Ghulam Mohamed has made certain charges against the Government of India of bad faith and interference with the functioning of the Reserve Bank of India.

In my previous statements regarding important matters involving Inter-Dominion relations, I had several occasions to expose the false propaganda and distortions of facts indulged in by spokesmen of the Pakistan Government. The latest statement of Pakistan Finance Minister is of a piece with these previous performances.

I had hoped that the generous treatment accorded by us to Pakistan in the Financial arrangements, to which we still adhere, would evoke a satisfactory response from that Government, but I regret they have abused our generosity and are flinging baseless accusations at the Government of India. I shall not say more at this stage beyond this that there is nothing in the attitude of the Government of India or in the procedure adopted by us in these transactions which we cannot justify before the bar of world opinion.

In fact, we have scrupulously adhered to our commitments. There has been no interference whatsoever with the discretion of the Reserve Bank in any matter affecting its relations with Pakistan. I hope on my return from Jammu to meet members of the press along with my colleague, the Finance Minister. We shall then give an account of facts which, I feel certain, would bear out completely the stand taken by the Government of India."

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON, MARCH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

Previous Closing	35.72
Today's Opening	35.62
Difference	—10
Today's Closing	35.84
Difference	+12

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.

	Rs.	As.
Cotton Jarila Jan.	524	0
Cotton Jarila March	509	0
Silver Bullion	166	8
Gold Forward	105	5
Sovereign	68	4

New Anglo-Iraq Treaty

LONDON, Jan. 10. (Reuter): Britain and Iraq have agreed on a new treaty of alliance to replace the one which they signed in 1930.

A draft text was initialled at the British Foreign Office to-day by the Iraqi Prime Minister, Saiyid Salihh Jabr, and the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin. It will be signed next week and the text published as soon afterwards as possible, it was officially announced here tonight.

The present negotiations, which started on Wednesday, were reliably understood to centre on article five of the treaty, stating that the King of Iraq recognised it to be his country's interest to protect the essential communications of the United Kingdom.

It also granted Britain the use of the air base of Habbaniyah and Shaibah and the right to station forces there.

The negotiations, it was understood, also dealt with the military annexe of the 1930 treaty, which provided that British troops in Iraq should enjoy certain legal and fiscal immunities, including freedom from taxation and facilities for movement and training.

STERLING TALKS BEGIN

London Hopes Raisman Will Get Better Deal

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10. (A.P.I.): Formal talks between the U. K. and Indian Delegations on Sterling Balances will be resumed on Monday. Informal discussions were held today.

For Not More Than Six Months

LONDON, Jan 10. (U.P.I.): Whitehall strongly deprecates the suggestion made in certain quarters that the Raisman Delegation will take advantage of Pakistan's absence from the New Delhi talks on sterling balances in arriving at a just arrangement. They are anxious that the Indian public should appreciate that it was in the interests of both the debtor and the creditor that the question of final liquidation of the balances was not discussed now. The aim should be to reach an agreement like the recent Anglo-Egyptian agreement on the actual releases in convertible and non-convertible sterling for a period of six or twelve months ahead.

London City circles, however, frankly hope that Sir Jeremy Raisman would get a "better bargain than in the Egypt's case and also that Britain should not commit herself for more than six months. "At the end of that time, we shall know better how we stand declared a spokesman of the Treasury to the United Press of India"

There Is No Basis For Quarrel Between India & Pakistan

Let Us Concentrate On Peace & Development, Says Nishtar

SOLVING COMMUNICATION PROBLEMS

DACCA, Jan. 9 (A.P.I.): "The division of the Punjab and Bengal has hit us hard, but as this division is based on agreement between the two prties, the basis for any quarrel does not exist. It is imperative that both India and Pakistan should devote their attention to the development of the two countries to ameliorate the condition of the masses."

These remarks were made by Sar dar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Pakistan's Minister of Communcations in the course of a press conference here today.

Answering various questions on Sardar Valabhbhai Patel's recent speeches Mr. Nishtar said: —

"I would assure you that Pakistan has no designs of India. We do not want to indulge in anything which may give a just grievanee to Iidia. But if Sardar Patel and thers indulge in sabre-rattling thereby creating an undesirable situation, and if they continue to act and talk in a manner which would embitter relations between the two Dominions and would lead to disturbances within India, then all unbiassed people are bound to think unfavourably of India and her leaders. What can we do if Sardar Patel wants to indulge in such sabre-rattling?"

BAD LOGIC

Referring particularly to Sardar Patel's recent statement on Hyderabad,Sardar Nishtar observed: "Why should the 45 willion Muslim citizens of India suffer for anything that Hyderabad may do to India. The minorities in my Dominion at any rate will not suffer for anything which others may do outside Pakistan. One would not expect such a logic from a gentleman of Sardar Patel's standing. Of course, it is for his own men to tell him that it is not fair."

Earlier during the conference the Communications Minister appealed to the Press to be constructive in its tone and advised correspondents not to work merely as "Drain inspectors of the administration". The Press had to contribute vitally towards the development of peaceful mosphere which was essential for prosperity. He said: "If some section of the Press takes a destructive line, it creates difficulties for the people. A peculiar position exists in Eastern Pakistan as most of the papers come from outside and do not belong to the country. Some of these papers are apt to write what they like and they may not do justice to Pakistan and as such some papers do not feel responsible towards the Pakistan State. On you who represent these papers rests a great responsibility.

SWEET WORD — PEACE

Sardar Nishtar particularly appealed to the press to exercise all its influence to maintain peace in the country. He said: "If peace is disturbed, the whole object of the administration is lost. It is a very good sign indeed that Eastern Pakistan is completely peaceful. I appeal to the press, as well to the administration, to make full contribution not only to the maintenance of peace but to strengthening the peace that exists. Peace implies friendly relations between Hindus and Muslims, who should look to each other as brothers. This sweet word with all that it connotes in terms of happiness and prosperity needs emphasis and re-emphasis by all concerned."

Referring to communications, he reviewed the difficulties arising not only from the partition "carried out so hurriedly", but from the natural conditions existing in Eastern Pakistan, which had borne the brunt of the war.

He said: "The Communications Ministry is doing everything possible to overcome the difficulties facing the administration. We have, no doubt, yet to put communications on a satisfactory basis, and all our energies are being directed towards the removal of the present difficulties.

WIREEESS AND AIRWAYS.

Sardar Nishtar said that the two wings of the Dominion of Pakistan had been connected by wireless, and public traffic on the link constituted 50 per cent of the total. Before long a wireless telephone system would also be installed.

As regards Air Services, the communications Minister said that the Standstill Agreement existed up to October 31. Within a week of the expiry of the Agreement, Air Services had been started not only within East and West Pakistan, but to and fro the two wings of the Dominion, at the same time connecting them with outside countries.

As regards nationalisation of the air services, the Pakistan Minister said that while he was in favour of Nationalisation, he felt that it would yield good results at the proper time. No party had, however, ever aimed at Nationalisation for the sake of Nationalisation. Indeed, the profits should not go into the pockets of exploiters. But if a state was in its early days of infancy, requiring development, Nationalisation could not be achieved speedily.

NOT ENOUGH CO-OPERATION

Answering further questions on the possibility of improvement in railway travel, the Minister said that improvements were bound to result from the efforts which were being made.

Pakistan, he said, had not been receiving assistance from the sister Dominion to the extent to which it was expected, and difficulties had been created in various ways. Due to the lack of co-operation it had not been possible to extend maximum help to cultivators and industries by moving their goods as speedily as the authorities would wish it. Attempts were being made to persuade India to carry out the terms of the agreement between the two Dominions and, at the same time, alternative methods of running railways were being examined. Similarly, no efforts were being spared to improve the condition of Eastern Pakistan's war-ravaged rolling stock, and Government were building another railway workshop at Chittagong for repairing compartments.

PROBLEM FOR UNO INQUIRY

Case Of Abducted Women Looms Large In 'Bad Faith' Controversy

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

Pakistan's charge of bad faith against the Indian Union will be effectively met, I learn, by top-ranking men of the Union. Bad faith should not be confined to money matters alone, it is asserted here. Instances could be piled up to show that the Pakistan Government has seldom thought fit to honour its undertakings or commitments.

Rescue of abducted women is cited to illustrate the point. The Indian Union has set up special organisations, official and non-official, to rescue Muslim girls from the Union. As against this, Pakistan Government has put under lock and key persons who were unearthing abducted women in Pakistan. According to information available here, there are still over 10,000 women on the Pakistan-Kashmir border alone who require rescuing. U.N.O. Commission, if Pakistan insists should investigate issues other than Kashmir, will have to make inquiries into case of adducted women and children still remaining in Pakistan, it is asserted here.

The suggestion here is that there will have to be exchange of abducted women and children in future in order to compel Pakistan to disgorge Hindu and Sikh women from its territory.

SOLVING STATES PROBLEMS

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, met repre sentatives of the Khasi States Peoples' Conference during his recent visit to Assam. Sir Akbar Hydari, Governor of Assa m is at left centre.

DOCKERS STRIKE IN SINGAPORE AGAIN

SINGAPORE, Jan. 10 (Reuter): The Port of Singapore was brought to a complete standstill today by the city's seventh dock strike since the post war liberation.

Twenty-five vessels were affected by the stoppage, which was called yesterday by the Harbour Labourers Union. None of the 5,000 workers involved reported for duty. The 'Straits Times' today declared its belief that the real reason for the strike was the Harbour Board's decision to take over next month from three labour contractors responsibility for employing wharf workers and stevedores.

The Singapore Federation of Trades Unions sought this change, but apparently the Harbour Labourers Union preferred the present system of employment, the paper said.

PONDICHERRY Jan. 9, (API): French India's merger with the Union of India is only a matter of simple administrative adjustment, M. Lambert Sarvane, French Indian Deputy to the National Assembly in Paris, told a public here last night.

SARDAR PATEL'S VISIT TO CITY

Corporation To Present Civic Address

BOMBAY, Jan. 10, (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister, who is arriving in Bombay on January 16 on a four-day visit, has a crowded programme awaiting him.

On the first day of his arrival, the Bombay Municipality will present him with a civic address. Among Sardar Patel's other functions will be public meetings on the Chowpatty Sands, at Kamgar Maidan and at Shivaji Park. He will also lay the foundation stone of a hospital at Marine Lines.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is making elaborate arrangements to make the visit of Sardar Patel a success.

Sardar Patel is programmed to leave Bombay on January 20.

YELLOW FEVER INOCULATIONS

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

There have recently been a number of cases where false certificates inoculation against yellow fever are reported to have been issued to Indian travellers by some of the registered medical practitioners in India. As stocks of yellow fever vaccine are controlled by the Government of India and are not issued to private medical practitioners, the Government of India have been taking a serious view of such cases in view of certain international obligations and the good name of the country

Out of about 12 cases reported to the Bombay Medical Council for investigation and report, that council has issued notices to two medical practitioners in Bombay asking them to appear before the council on January 12, 1948 at their office in Bombay situated in the Swadeshi Mills Estate, Grant Road, to answer the charge of infamous conduct in professional respect which would involve penal removal from the Medical Register.

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Margasirsh Vad 30, 2004.
Muslim: Safar 28, 1367.
Parsi: Amardad 10, 1317.
Sunrise: 7-14 a.m. Sunset: 18-19 p.m.

To-day's Engagements

CHARTIES' FETE: The Premier of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher will open at 5-30 p.m., today (Sunday), a Grand Fete and Amusement Park in aid of the many needy institutions: Schools, orphanages, dispensaries, etc., which are supported by the Archdiocese of Bombay, and for which funds are most urgently needed. The Fete is is being organised by a large Ladies' Committee.

The Fete has been appropriately designated "Charities' Fete" and the site selected is St. Xavier's High School Grounds adjoining the Cross Maidan near the Metro Cinema. It will run for 10 days from January 11th to January 20, both days inclusive, and will be open daily from 5 p.m., till midnight.

GHAR KAMGAR UNION: General Body Meeting today (Sunday), at 10-0 p.m., at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Mr. Pishorilal, will preside and Mr. Mandgi, will address.

INDIAN STAFF ASSOCIATION OF IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, (Bombay Circle): Conference of the delegates representing the employees of the Bombay Circle consisting 50 Branches and 44 Pay Offices in Bombay Province C. P. and Berar, Gujrat and Kathiawar, Central India, etc., today (Sunday), at 9 a.m., at the Bank Premises, Elphinstone Circle, under the presidentship of Mr. Abid Ali.

HOME GUARDS: Mr. N. M. Kamte, Inspect-General of Police, Bombay, will inspect a special General Parade of the Home Guards, Greater Bombay, at the Home Guards Head Quarters, Churchgate Reclamation, 'E' Road, North of Law College, today (Sunday), at 7 a.m. All the Home Guards are requested to be on the parade ground by that time.

MALAYALEE ASSOCIATION, (SEWREE): First Annual Conference at Goldanji Hill Marathi School, today (Sunday), at 3 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr K. T. Chandy. Messrs. P. N. Bhat, George Joseph and Vidwan T. Joseph, will speak on the occasion.

ARYA SAMAJ, FORT: Lecture by Mr. Pandit Premnath at the Samaj Mandir, Bora Bazar, today (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA: Harikatha Nirupana and Bhajan Sankirtanam by Sri V. Kanniah Pantulu, today (Sunday), at 5 p.m., in the Ramanarain Ruia College, Matunga.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "On Post-mortem States" is the subject of a public lecture to be delivered on Sunday at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

LOKASENA WINTER RALLY, at Antonio De Silva High School, Dadar, at 5 p.m., today (Sunday). Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, will preside.

AT YOU TOMORROW.

Dual Programme (a) True Stories (b) Mr. Bejon Desai on "Shri Ardeshir Khabardar and his Works" at youths' Own Union—YOU—tomorrow i.e. 12th January, 1948, at Cama Hall, at 6-15 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA: Grand Musical Concert by Asthana Vidvan. Sri G. N. Balasubramaniam (Vocal) accompanied by Master Krishnan on the Violin and Asthana Vidvan Palghat, Sri Mani Aiyar Mridangam, today (Sunday), at 4-25 p.m. (S. T.), at the South Indian Education Society School Hall, Matunga (G. I. P.).

PUBLIC LECTURE: By Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, at 5 p.m., today, at the High School Grounds, Kurla.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION & LIBRARY, KALYAN: All Andhras of Kalyan will meet at a Picnic Party at Gogras Vadi (near Dombivli), today, at 10 a.m.

CHARITY SHOW: Mr. K. K. Shetty and group will present grand Variety Entertainments and Meerabai Dance Ballet, today, at 6 pm., at St. Xavier's College Hall in aid of Brahma Shree Narayan Guru Seva Samithi, Katapadi

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE: Fifteenth Annual General Meeting, today (Sunday), at 129, Abdul Rehman Street, at 10-30 a.m., to elect a new Managing Committee Mr. Inayatali H. Stationwala, presiding.

CORPORATION ELECTIONS: The Mazdoor Trotskyist Party of India, has set up the following Candidates for the ensuing Corporation Elections: Worli:—Mallik Arjun Rao. Bori Bunder:—Babu Devu Kukyan. Dadar:—Mahadew Arjun Naik. Mahim:—Vasant Rao Atmaram Gaitonde.

SOUTH INDIAN FOOTBALL CLUB, MATUNGA: Final of the First Open Ball Badminton (Doubles) Tournament for the South India Challenge Cup, today (Sunday), at 7-30 a.m., at the Hindu Gymkhana (North) grounds (Opp. to Podar College of Commerce, Matunga).

BUNTS' CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' SOCIETY, LTD.: Inaugural Ceremony by Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, at 4-15 p.m., today (Sunday), at the People's Jinnah Hall, Congress House. Mr. M. P. Patel, Minister for Agriculture, will preside.

TO-DAY ON RAIDO

BOMBAY, Jan. 11, (Sunday).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Geet Manthan 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Ramrao Parsatwar (Jaltarang) 8-45 Geet Gurjari by Kunjlata Desai 9-0 Mohammad Siddiq (Ghazal) 9-15 Moghubai Kurdikar (Vocal) 11-0 Film Hits 11-45 "Chel Chhabeelan" (G) by Chandravadan Mehta 12-15 p.m. S. G. Nevrekar (Vocal) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Laxman Prasad Chaube (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Philadelphia Sym. Orch. 4-20 Sham Devre (Vocal) 4-45 Bhavgeeten 5-0 Ramrao Parsatwar (Jaltarang) 5-15 Programme for Children (M) 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 S. G. Nevrekar (Vocal) 6-45 Kunjalata Desai (Gujarati Geet, Narsinh Mehta) 7-0 Topic of Day 7-10 Locals 7-15 Ramrao Parsatwar (Jaltarang) 7-30 Laxman Prasad Chaube (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Readings from poems of Shankar Ramani 8-45 Chhapun (G) by Dorab Mehta 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra 10-0 Concerto Hour.

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Saz Sangeet 5-45 p.m. Patdeep on Sarangi 6-15 Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m. Kunjalata Desai (Gujarati Geet), U. Joshi) 8-15 G. S. Yellapurkar (Stage song) 9-0 S. G. Nevrekar (Vocal) 9-30 Mohammad Siddiq (Geet) 10-0 Laxman Prasad Chaube (Vocal) 10-20 Moghubai Kurdikar (Vocal).

A. I. R. TO RE-BROADCAST PATEL'S LUCKNOW SPEECH.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10, (A. P. I.): All-India Radio, Delhi, will rebroadcast on Monday, January 12, from 7-45 to 8-48 p.m. the speech of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel which he delivered in Hindustani at Lucknow during his recent visit. The speech was recorded at Lucknow and will heard from Delhi on 338.6 and 85.84 metres.

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST:—Dry weather next three or four days. General increase in cloudiness.

Broadcast Of Personal Messages From Test Cricketers

All-India Radio, Bombay will relay a programme of personal messages from the Indian Test Cricketers broadcast from Radio Australia, today (Sunday), at 6-55 p.m. (I. S. 8.). This can be heard on 244 metres only.

CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORKERS: The Chief Inspector, Certified Schools, Bombay Province, writes: A conference to discuss problems relating to probation and after care will be held at the C. V. O. Jain Boarding Hall, Shradhanand Road, King's Circle Matunga, on Jan. 15, 16 and 17. The Conference will be inaugurated by Hon'ble The Home Minister, Government of Bombay.

STUDENTS' FEDERATION: The All-India Students Federation has received telegrams from the International Union of Students and the World Federation of Democratic Youth protesting against the ban on the Youth Conference, and demanding full public enquiry into the police firing on the students. Cables also have been sent by these Institutions to this effect to Pandit Nehru and to the Bombay Government.

MR. J. KRISHNAMURTI: Mr. Krishnamurti is now in Bombay and is staying at Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji's residence at No. 8, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, (Tele: No. 40435). He will give talks from the 16th January, at 6 p.m., on every alternate day. He will also deliver a public lecture on the 18th January, at 6 p.m. (Sunday), in Sir Chunilal Vijbukhandas Mehta's garden, at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Under the auspices of the Socialist Party, a public meeting will be held at the Nare Park, Parel, today (Sunday) at 6 p.m. Sjt. Jaiprakash Narain, Dr. Lohia, and Sjt. Achyutrao Patwardhan will address the meeting.

'A' WARD CONGRESS: The adjourned meting of the newly appointed Council of the 'A' Ward District Congress Committee will be held today (Sunday) at 10 A.M. in the office of the 'A' Ward D.C.C. at 96-98, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, to elect new office-bearers.

BUNTS FORM CO-OP. SOCIETY IN BOMBAY

Mr. V. L. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Co-operation and Village Industries, will inaugurate the Bunts' Co-operative Consumers' Society, Ltd., Bombay, at the People's Jinnah Hall at 4-15 p.m. today (Sunday) Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Forests and Agriculture, has consented to preside on the occasion.

B.P.C.C. TO OBSERVE NETAJI'S BIRTHDAY

BOMBAY, Jan. 10, (A. P. I.): The B. P. C. C. is making arrangements to observe the birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose on January 23.

The B. P. C. C. Secretary says details of the programme will be announced as soon as it is ready.

Inter-Zonal Movement Of Paddy

In the Order regulating movement from one to the other of the two zones into which the Province of Bombay has been divided, paddy had not been originally included; but the original Order has been amended on December 31, 1947, so as to include it, with the result that paddy cannot now be transported from one Zone to the other, except under a permit issued by the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay.

Gupta Leaves For Washington

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. R. L. Gupta, I.C.S., Director-General of Food, Government of India, who has been appointed as the Adviser-Alternate to represent India at the International Wheat Conference in Washington, left Bombay by a T.W.A. plane today. He was seen off at the aerodrome by Mr. B. R. Patel and Mr. H. K. Mathur of the Food Ministry.

Not Citizen Board Candidate

Dewan Bahadur Narayan Vithal Sayana writes:—

From the newspaper I notice that the Citizen's Municipal Election Board have announced me as their candidate from the Colaba Constituency in the ensuing Municipal Elections. I am writing this to clear any misunderstanding in the minds of the public the said announcement by the Citizen's Municipal Election Board may have caused, since I am contesting the election from the Colaba Constituency as an Independent Candidate and not as the candidate of the Citizen's Board.

Government House News

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Monsieur Daniel Levi, His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, the Rt. Revd. Dr. V. Gracias, Major-General Sir Sahib Singh Sokhey, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, Dr. H. A. Sonderegger, Dr. Orsini Ratto, Mr. C. P. Bramble, Lt.-Colonel A. W. Buchanan, Mr. J. Mackenzie-Mair, Mr. L. F. H. Goodwin, Mr. S. Rustomjee, Mr. J. V. Gokal, Mr. M. A. Gokal, Mr. K. J. Tavaria, Mr. P. K. Desai, Mr. J. N. Daruwala and Mr. C. M. Eastley came to lunch.

Socialists Entertain Editors

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas gave a tea-party at the Orient Club on Saturday evening to Editors of Bombay to meet Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan, Dr. Lohia, Mr. Achyut Patwardhan and other leading figures of the Socialist Party. Mr. Purshottam welcoming the guests hoped that the Press would give a fair opportunity in its news columns to the Socialist Party to place its views before the public. Answering some questions Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan and Mr. Asoka Mehta explained why the Socialist Party in Bombay had decided to put up its own candidates at the forthcoming municipal elections. Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan stated that the All-India Convention of the Socialist Party to be held in February will decide whether the Socialists will remain in the Congress or not.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi offering thanks on behalf of the editors stated that the Press, whose main function was to mirror the public life of the country, would, irrespective of its political affiliations be impartial, so far as its news columns were concerned, in giving opportunities to the exponents of different political parties to present their views to the public.

Two Weddings

The wedding of Miss Nasreen, daughter of Mr. Alma Latifi I.C.S. (Retired) and Mrs. Latifi with Mr. Mahboob, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hussain Latif of Hyderabad (Deccan), was celebrated at Mr. Alma Latifi's residence at Harkness Road, Bombay on Saturday evening when a large gathering was present.

Miss Salma, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Muqeem Mahomedi with Mr. Mahomed Fatehally was performed at "Gulzar Ahmedi", Andheri on Thursday evening.

Austerity And Entertainment Orders In Force

Government finds that there exists a misapprehension in certain quarters that with the lifting of food rationing and price and movement control in all except a few areas of the Province, the Orders (1) banning the entertainment of 25 or more persons (2) the service of more than two courses at a meal (3) requiring rice mills to take out licences and (4) prohibiting them from giving any polish to rice, have also ceased to operate. Government, therefore desires to make it clear that these Orders still continue to be in force throughout the Province.

Moong Dal In Govt. Shops

Moong dal (splits) will be sold through all the Government Grain Shops in Greater Bombay, from Monday, January 12, 1948 at the rate of one paylee per head of the family card per month, irrespective of whether the cards are registered at the Government Grain Shops or not.

The retail selling price of the Moong Dal (Splits) will be Rs. 1-11-6 per paylee and annas seven per seer.

All-India Weather

POONA, Jan. 10, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st November 1947 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours (I. S. T.), on 10th January, 1948:—

Ahmedabad 83 59 0 2.1 plus 1.9, Akola 83 55 0 1.5 0. Bangalore 80 59 0 1.1 minus 2.1, Baroda 88 52 0 0 nil, Belgaum 84 58 0 2.9 plus 0.9, BOMBAY 86 77 0 0 minus 0.7. Cherrapunji 60 nil 0 0.1 minus 1.1, Gulbarga 85 60 0 0.7 minus 0.7, Hanamkonda 85 63 0 2.3 plus 0.7, Hyderabad (Sd.) 79 54 0 1.1 plus 1.0, Indore 80 50 0 0 4 minus 0.6, Madras 83 69 0.1 4.4 minus 15.6, Mahabaleshwar 76 4.57 0 0.7 minus 1.2, Mangalore 87 73 0 1.4 minus 2.0, Marmagao 83 71 0 0 minus 1.5, Nagpur 81 55 0 2.4 nil, Pachmarhi 71 46 0 1.0 minus 0.4, Patna 75 51 0 0.3 minus 0.3, Poona 89 56 ...57 0 0.4 minus 0.9, Rajkot :4 52 0 0 minus 0.3, Sholapur 87 61 0 0.4 minus 1.4.

WEATHER SUMMARY.

POONA, Jan. 10, (A. P. I.): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 10th January, 1948:—

Very few observations are available from north-west India. Yesterday's shallow low pressure area over the West Punjab lies this morning over East Rajputana and the adjoining parts of the South-East Punjab. The fresh western disturbance is passing away eastwards through Kashmir. Weather has been generally dry except for a few light showers in south-east Madras. Night temperatures have risen in the north Bombay, Deccan and the central parts of the country.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 11TH EVENING:—Dry weather except for light precipitation at a few places in Kashmir and over the United Provinces and the East Punjab Hills.

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Tasmania Skittled Out By India

Rangachari's Hat-Trick: Amarnath 95 (Not Out)

Tasmania (1st innings) 142
India (1st innings) for two wkts. 189

(FROM DULEEPSINGHJI, REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT).

HOBART, Jan. 10 (Reuter): The Indians, against weak opposition, were in a winning position at the end of the first day of their match with Tasmania here.

Rangachari, helped by the sea breeze, took 6 for 45, including the hat-trick, his swerve making the batsmen play back to well-pitched up balls. Unfortunately for India, the bowlers are unable to swerve the ball on test grounds. The Hobart ground is on top of a hill, and is not surrounded by stands, getting the full benefit of the breeze.

Tasmania made a poor start, and never recovered. Rangachari at one stage had taken 5 wickets for 12 runs. Morrisby (22) and R. Thomas (45) were the only two batsmen to plav the India's atack with confidence.

The Indians dropped three catches catching still remains India's weakness. Sen showed much improved form behind the wicket and took the ball well, moving like a good-keeper. He has greatly benefitted by watching Australian keepers.

The Indians made a poor start at their innings, the ball keeping low to bowl Sarwate. Mankad played an attractive innings, with square cuts and hits to leg.

Amarnath's last good score was on November 24 and he badly needed practice. I was glad to see him come in at a Number Three. After an opening in which he was not like usual self owing to lack of practice, he began to play like his early tour form. This innings will give him confidence.

Hazare, except for one stumping chance, played sound attractive cricket with strokes all round the wicket.

Playing the first of their two three-day matches against Tasmania here today, the Indian cricket team dismissed Tasmania in their first innings for 142 runs.

Though he won the toss, Amarnath surprisingly put in the Tasmanians to bat first.

A feature of today's game was the great bowling by Rangachari, who performed the hat-trick and finished with the figures of 6 for 45 runs.

After knocking back Thomas' middle stumps with only seven runs on the board, Rangachari achieved the hat-trick by dismissing Wilkes just before lunch and Jackman and Leaver with his first two balls after lunch, Jackman being l.b.w. and Leaver being caught by wicketkeeper Sen.

Ron Thomas, the top scorer in the Tasmanian innings was missed when he chocked up a ball from Amarnath to Rangnekar at forward short leg. He had batted 90 minutes for his 45.

Amarnath was five runs short of hundred, when stumps were drawn today in the match between India and Tasmania.

The Indian total was 189 for two, Amarnath not out 95 and Hazare not out 52.

Mankad and Sarwate opened for India and eighteen runs came off the first two over. At this stage Sarwate was clean-bowled by Richardson, his own contribution being only two runs Amarnath came in Number Three, and helped Mankad to add 31 runs for the second wicket before Mankad fell leg before to Richardson. Hazare, who joined Amarnath, sent up the 50 in 45 minutes. The pair took India's score past Tasmania's total of 142 in 110 minutes and when stumps were drawn they had put India ahead by 47 runs with eight wickets still in hand.

THE SCORE BOARD

TASMANIA (First Innings)

Morrisby b Rangachari	22
Max Thomas b Rangachari	2
Walmsley c Mankad b Amarnath	2
Ron Thomas c Rangnekar b Amarnath	45
Wilkes b Rangachari	2
Jackman l.b.w. b Rangachari	0
Leaver c Sen b Rangachari	0
Murfett c Adhikari b Rangachari	26
Richardson (not out)	21
Diprose l.b.w. b Mankad	8
Alexander b Hazare	10
Extras (byes: 3 Noball 1 by Sarwate)	4
Total	142

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 7; 2 for 14; 3 for 45; 4 for 53; 5 for 53; 6 for 53; for 97; 8 for 103; 9 for 131.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rangachari	12	0	45	6
Amarnath	8	1	27	2
Mankad	10	2	39	1
Hazare	4	1	18	1
Sarwate	4	1	9	0

INDIA (First Innings)

Mankad l.b.w. Richardson	37
Sarwate b Richardson	2
Amarnath (not out)	95
Hazare (not out)	52
Extras	3
Total (for 2 wickets at close)	189

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 18, 2 for 49.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Murfett	8	1	36	0
Richardson	11	2	41	2
Walmsley	9	0	60	0
Diprose	7	0	27	0
Leaver	4	0	22	0

Air Transport For Race Horses

CHICAGO (Reuter): Warren Wright, owner of the most powerful racing establishment in the country—Calumet Farm is a firm believer in air transport as a means of conveying race-horses the great distances from the east coast to the west coast of the United States.

Discussing his plans for an all-out assault on the rich stakes to be earned this winter both in Florida and California which is 3,000 miles distant, Wright said he plans to fly his horses from Florida to compete in California. He said he was not discouraged by the comparatively poor showing by his champion, Armed, in the Santa Anita handicap last winter after he had been flown from Florida.

Australian Tennis Star Retains Title

AUCKLAND, Jan. 10, (Reuter): Ron Mackenzie, the New Zealand Number one Davis Cup player and singles champion retained his title when he beat a fellow British Cup player, J. Robson 7|5 6|2 6|2 in the Dominions Final, here today.

The women's title went to Miss Evelyn Attwood, who beat Miss Navis Kerr 6|2 8|6.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD MATCH

SYDNEY, Jan. 10, (Reuter): New South Wales finished the second day's play in their Sheffield Shield match against South Australia with an advantage today as they took their first innings to 374 and then claimed six wickets for 222 when South Australia batted.

New South Wales added 69 runs to their overnight score in half an hour before lunch and then South Australia's opening pair, R. Craig and R. Nieuhuus, set about laying foundation of good score, appearing quite untroubled by test attack of Miller, Lindwall and Toshack.

Toshack, who was kept out of the third test match against India with an injured knee, showed no sign of the trouble, but he failed to take a wicket during 19 overs. Craig and Nieuhuus put on 77 before Craig was caught for 31 and then four more wickets fell for 107 runs. Nieuhuus continued to bat well, but was run out after scoring 81 in 154 minutes, six boundaries being included in his score.

Bombay Races

Royal Crusader Wins 2,000 Guineas With Late Charge

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Followers of the money had a good day at Mahaluxmi today when the Indian 2,000 Guineas and the Berar Cup were decided. Favourites, of course, were beaten in both the attractions and also in the concluding event while the remaining five events were captured by candidates with the largest following:—

Idar-owned Royal Crusader with a remarkable late charge recorded a fluent 1½ length victory over Post Master in the day's chief event, the Indian 2,000 Guineas. The rage in the race, Shan-E-Hind was a poor third while Paper King came from a long way back to fill the fourth place. Amir Ahmed, rider of second-placed Post Master raised an objection against the winner but it was overruled by the stewards after a brief enquiry.

The Berar Cup also ended in a thrilling race won by a head by the 9 to 1 chance Shivaji from fancied Dooran.

Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's Laxmi Vilas easily disposed of her rivals in the Gulliland Plate run over a mile. After allowing Namdar and Flying Home to make the early running, she emerged triumphantly into the home-stretch and had more to spare than the recorded four lengths when passing the winning post.

Exciting finish was witnessed in the last event, the first division of the Sargodha Plate. Fantasy, drawn on the outside obtained a flying start and was a winner at every post while close home Freewill and Du Barry put in tremendous bursts, and were only separated by narrowest margins from the run away winner. The last-named, I have written down as the day's unlucky loser. I saw her far back till they reached the home-turn but her stylish late bid makes me feel that she will atone when next saddled.

As many as 42 solvers of the daily treble event pool collected each Rs. 3,140-8

The following are the results:—

GHATKOPAR PLATE—(Div. III) 5 Furlongs.

Mr. G. R. Kolte and Rao Saheb D. B. Bhilare's SHUBH LUXMI 8-7 Damodar 1
Khan Saheb S. Rashid Ahmed's SHOW ON 8-7 Antoo 2
The Chief of Patdi and Mrs. P. J. Seth's KAUMARI 8-7 Uttamsingh 3
Mr. J. Thompson's FLASH ENA 8-7 Jagroopsingh 4
Not Run: Sabah al Khair Amazon.
Won by 5 lengths, 1½ lengths and 3 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 4 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 22 win; Rs. 12, 12 and 14 for places.

GHATKOPAR PLATE—(Div. II) 5 Furlongs.

Mr. Eve's CARNIVAL QUEEN 8-7 Sawyer 1
Major A. Svamvur's BIG HEARTED 8-7 Mohd. Khan 2
Maharani Seetadevi's KALPNA 8-7 Ganesh 3
Prince Aly Khan & Mr. R. K. F. Singh's MOON DUST 8-7 Antoo 4
Not Run: Run On, Down South.
Won by 3 lengths, 2½ lengths and 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 4-2/5 secs.
Tote Paid: Rs. 21 for win; Rs. 13, 21 and 21 for places.

THE SARGODHA PLATE—(Div. II) 7 Furlongs.

Mr. S. F. Hasnain's GAY COUNT 8-6 R. Bhosle 1
Mr. and Mrs. Thadani's MAYFAIR LADY 7-1 J. Bhosle 2
M/s. A. G. Rangilla's and H. F. Mulla's BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 8-3 Cunningham 3
Miss B. Hill's EROS 7-0 Purtusingh 4
Not Run: Lotus, Speedway.
Won by 1½ lengths, 1 length and shd.
Time: 1 min. 31-1/5 secs.
Tote Paid: Rs. 32 for win; Rs. 16, 24 and 22 for places.

THE GHATKOPAR PLATE—(Div. I)—5 Furlongs.

The Rani of Jasdan's SWEET MARYLA 8-7 A. Ahmed 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's TRUNK CALL 8-7 P. Khade 2
Mr. Eve's STAR SAPHIRE 8-7 B. Khalil 3
Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's MY PLEASURE 8-7 S. Chavan 4
Not Run: Peggotty, Aroma.
Won by 3½ lengths, 2½ lengths and 3 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 3-2/5 secs.
Tote Paid: Rs. 24 for win; Rs. 11, 15 and 12 for places.

THE BERAR CUP—(About) 1½ Miles.

M/s. R. O. Valia and H. R. Mehta's SHIVAJI 8-3 Younger 1
Mr. R. T. Wandekar's DOORANI 8-11 P. Khade 2
Mr. Diamond's D. DAY 8-8 Evans 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's CHOCOLATE BABY 9-0 S. Chavan 4
Not Run: Here's Luck.
Won by Hd., shd., and shd.
Time: 2 mins. 46-2/5 secs.
Tote Paid: Rs. 106 for win; Rs. 28, 18 and 41 for places.

THE INDIAN 2,000 GUINEAS—1 Mile.

Maharaja of Idar's ROYAL CRUSADER 8-11 Rickaby 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's POST MASTER 8-11 A. Ahmed 2
Maharani of Gwalior's and Mrs. R. S. Tirodkar's SHAN-E-HIND 8-11 Roberts 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PAPER KING 8-11 P. Khade 4
Not Run: D. D. T., M. Mandir, Doorani.
Won by 1½ lengths, ½ lengths and 1½ lengths.
Time: 1 min. 42½ secs.
Tote Paid: Rs. 154 for win; Rs. 35, 43 and 17 for places.

THE C. C. GULLILAND PLATE—1 Mile.

Maharani Seeta Devi's Gaekwar of Baroda's LAXMI VILAS 8-11 P. Khade 1
Mr. I. G. Gajjar's KIRTI 7-12 Kasbekar 2
Mr. K. K. Permanand's NAMDAR 9-0 Damodar 3
M/s. Hope and C. J. Shah's SUNBATHING 8-1 Sibbritt 4
Not Run: Rajput, Warrior.
Won by 4 lengths, ½ length and Nk.
Time: 1 min. 41-2/5 secs.
Tote Paid: Rs. 33 for win; Rs. 15, 31 and 30 for places.

THE SARGODHA PLATE—(Div. I)—7 Furlongs.

Mr. C. A. Gardiner and Sir Sultan Chinoy's FANTASY 8-12 N. Dar 1
Mr. Diamond's FREEWILL 9-2 Jagdish 2
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's DU BARRY 9-1 R. Bhosle 3
M/s. Gopaldas Udhavdas and Biharilal Dholandas's AKASH DEEP 9-0 Damodar 4
Not Run: Razia, Lira's Choice.
Tote Paid: Rs. 79 for win; Rs. 25, 19 and 31 for places.

Maxim Beats Tandberg

NEW YORK, Jan. 9. (U.P.A.): Joey Maxim of Cleveland spotted big Olle Tandberg of Sweden 29 pounds to-night and spoiled the Swedish heavyweight's American debut by winning a majority ten round decision before 10,488 fans at Madison Square Garden.

Tandberg, who surprised the boxing world by beating Joe Baksi at Stockholm last July, looked like a willing amateur who would scarcely make a good sparring partner. He used his advantage of height, weight and reach to push his smaller opponent about but he was so inept in boxing that he permitted his opponent to land more and cleaner punches.

Referee Eddie Joseph voted seven rounds for Maxim and three for Tandberg. Judge George Leckon voted similarly. However, Judge Charlie Shorty scored five rounds for Tandburg, four for Maxim and one even.

The United Press of America scored five for Maxim, four for Olle and one even.

FROM PLAY-FIELD TO HOSPITAL

BRDGETOWN (Barbados), Jan. 9, (Reuter): Dennis Brookes, Northampton batsman, who scored 50 against Barbados, today, in the opening match of the MCC team's West Indies Tour, was taken suddenly ill at dinner, tonight, and removed to hospital. Gastric trouble is suspected and it is probably not serious.

Swedish Tennis Players Success In Madras

MADRAS, Jan. 10, (A.P.I.): Johansson and Bergelin won the men's doubles title in the All-India Hard Court Tennis Championships here today defeating the Desaram brothers of Ceylon in straight sets. The Swedes have also qualified for the mixed doubles final. Miss Khanna partners Johansson while Miss Woodbridge of Baangalore partners Bergelin.

Food Rioting In Ramnad

MADRAS, January 10, (API): A case of food rioting is reported from Sattur in Ramnad District yesterday, according to telegraphic information received by Madras Government from the Collector of Ramnad District today.

It is stated a mob went round the streets of the town in procession shouting for the issue of full week's ration as against a day's ration as allowed at present. The mob forced the closure of match factories and schools and pelted stones at the residence of the Thasildar of the place.

In trying to scare the mob away the officials fired a shot in the air. The crowd, however, dispersed and the situation is under control. Police authorities have proceeded to the spot.

Delhi Congress For Socialist Democracy

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10 (A.P.I.): The Executive Committee of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, it is learnt, has suggested to the Constitution Sub-Committee set up by the All India Congress Committee to bring changes in the Congress Constitution to the effect that "there should be no parties within the Congress and no member of any other political body should be allowed to hold any elective post in the Congress organisation."

The objective of the Congress, in the opinion of the Committee, should be the "establishment by all peaceful and democratic means (including strikes and satyagraha) of a Socialist Democracy in which power rests with the people." Another suggestion made by the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee is that "the jurisdiction of the Congress should only extend to the Indian Union."

GOA DEPUTATION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10 (A.P.I.): A deputation on behalf of the National Congress of Goa including Mr. S. V. D'Silva, President, Mr. V. P. Borkar, Secretary, and Mr. D. B. Borkar, which arrived here two days ago met Mahatma Gandhi. The deputation will meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru today.

The object of visit of the deputation is to acquaint the leaders with the present political situation in Goa and to seek their advice and guidance.

KOLHAPUR CRISIS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10 (A.P.I.): The Committee of Action of the All-India States Peoples Conference which met here yesterday considered the deadlock arising out of the resignation of eight members out of 15 of the Working Committee of the Kolhapur Praja Parishad and decided to depute Mr. Gokulbhai Bhat, member of the Standing Committee of the All India Congress Committee, to visit Kolhapur and make full inquiries into the incident.

The Committee has also authorised Mr. Bhat to take the necessary action in order to enable the Working Committee of the Praja Parishad to proceed according to the Constitution of the Praja Parishad.

Britain To Pay More For Sugar

LONDON, Jan. 9 (Reuter)—The British Ministry of Food announced today that sugar producers in the British Dominions and Colonies will receive an increase of three sterling per ton in the gross price of sugar in 1948.

SHE KNOWS NOT WHERE

But Princess Anne Is Sure Michael Will Meet Her

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 9. (Reuter): Princess Anne of Bourbon-Parma left Copenhagen by the Northern Express train today for a secret rendezvous with ex-King Michael of Rumania, saying: "Upon my heart I do not know where I am meeting Michael. He knows I am on this train and will contact me."

LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 10. (Reuter): Princess Anne of Bourbon Parma and her mother arrived at Luxembourg Grand Ducal Palace at 12-30 p.m. (G.M.T.) to-day.

SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY TO BE CONGRESS OBJECTIVE

Constitution Sub-Committee Recommendation To A. I. C. C.

BOMBAY, Jan. 10 (U.P.I.): The "United Press of India" understands from authoritative sources that the Congress Constitution Committee of the A.I.C.C., which met recently here, has come to the conclusion that the object of the Congress in future should be the establishment of social, economic and political democracy in India, or, alternatively, the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth, based on equal political, social and economic right for every citizen.

It is gathered, the Committee has decided that the Congress should not function in the Pakistan areas, but that the people in those areas, who wish to have any political organisation, would be allowed to send fraternal delegates to the Congress and some fraternal members to the A.I.C.C.

The Committee has felt, it is stated, that the Congress, in future, should be free to organise Congress Committees in those State areas, which have acceded to the Indian Union.

It is learnt that the Committee has decided to have two kinds of memberships, ordinary and qualified. Every ordinary member will have to pay one rupee as membership for three years, and in addition to signing the creed, will have to declare to abide by the Congress programme, as laid down from time to time. A qualified member is required to be a habitual Khaddar-wearer and one who is not a member of any other political party with a separate membership, constitution and programme than that of the Congress.

The Committee, the "United Press of India" further learns, has decided that elections to the Congress organisation should be once in three years.

The Committee has settled the principles underlying the Congress Constitution and is now engaged in the drafting of the same. After the final drafting the same will be placed before the A.I.C.C. when it meets next.

FINAL DRAFT NOT READY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10. (A.P.I.): The Meeting of the A.I.C.C. to consider the final draft of the New Constitution for the party will probably be held sometime in the end of February and not this month as was previously proposed, it is learnt here.

The final draft of the New Constitution is not yet ready. A number of Provincial bodies have sent in their suggestions, but some more are still being received and tabulated. The Constitution Sub-Committee which met in Bombay recently, has, it is understood, decided upon the various changes to be made in the Constitution and will meet again within the next fortnight to finalise the proposals before they are put before the Congress Working Committee.

VICE-CHANCELLOR FELICITATED

Tributes Paid To Dr. Kane's Scholastic Achievements

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tributes to the scholastic achievements of Mahamahopadhyaya P. V. Kane were paid when the Young Men's Hindu Association felicitated him on his appointment as the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, this evening at the Jinnah Hall. Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar presided.

Eulogising the scholarship and learning of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Vithal said he never sought publicity. He took learning as a 'hobby'. He was a real student and scholar and his fame travelled abroad and many foreign scholars held him in high esteem. The speaker added that it was a good fortune that they had a man of such eminence, character as the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay Government Mama Varekar, Mr. Nagindas Master and Dr. R. G. Gyani of the Prince of Wales Museum also paid tributes to Dr. Kane.

Replying, Dr. Kane said that he was surprised when he was offered the Vice-Chancellorship of the University because for the last 18 years he was never asked to serve on any committee and was not associated with the work of the University, except for sometimes when he acted as an examiner.

He humorously remarked that this post should have been offered to him twenty years earlier, when he could have worked with more energy.

Talking about the University, the Vice-Chancellor said that it was passing through difficult times. Its limbs were being cut. Sind had already gone and Maharashtra would soon leave the University. Gujerat and Karnatak had already threatened to secede.

Dr. Kane was sorry that his literary output had decreased after he had assumed the office. In the last 40 years he had brought out 20,000 printed pages but since he stepped into the office he had hardly written ten pages in the last two months.

Delhi Office Of Communist Party Searched

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10. (A.P.I.): The police searched the office of the Delhi Provincial Communist Party and the residence of Mr. Y. D. Sharma, a Communist worker yesterday and removed copies of the "Peoples Age" dated November 16.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 10, (API): It is learnt Mahapandit Rahul Sankrityayan has resigned from the Communist Party of India following difference over the attitude, of the Party towards Hindi.

DEFENCE NEEDS CITED AS REASON FOR STATES MERGER

CUTTACK, Jan. 10. (A.P.I.): The Premier of Orissa, Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab, cited the requirements of the defence of India as the prime reason for the amalgamation of 25 Orissa States with the Provincial Administration, addressing a conference of over 400 representatives of the Orissa States, people to-day. He said by amalgamation the presence of small disorganised pockets in Orissa was avoided.

The Premier announced that in order to associate public opinion in the States with the Administration two or three advisers with the status, as far as possible, of Provincial Ministers would be appointed. There would also be a system of Advisory Councils.

Stressing that the character of the Administration was changed in the States which had come under the administration of Orissa, Mr. Mahatab said that hereafter it would be on constitutional and democratic lines as compared with the autocratic rule of a single individual. Necessarily this rule of democratic law might result in delays in some instances. Under the Constitution, the Orissa Government were acting as agents of the Indian Dominion Government for the present in these States and they had been considering how best they could associate public opinion in the States with the administration until a few constitution came up. The Government had now decided to appoint two or three advisers, giving them the status of Provincial Ministers, so far as possible, under the present Constitution. Each of the State would have an Advisory Council of five to 25 members according to the size of the State, and for all the States there would be a combined Advisory Council of about 40 members.

Referring to Mayurbhanj, which had not joined Orissa Province, Mr. Mahatab said that it was now an independent unit with the same status as Orissa and they should not worry as to whether it joined the province or not. But he would like to say that all institutions in the Province as well as its services would hereafter be open first to the people of the Province and the 25 Orissa States which had joined the Province.

It is learnt that the Government propose to include a few rulers of Orissa States in the Advisory Councils

ANKARA, Jan. 10. (Reuter): Yahyiakemal Beyatli, a well-known Poet, has been appointed first Turkish ambassador to Pakistan.

He will leave shortly for Karachi.

FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10, (UPI): The Government of India, it is gathered, have decided to associate non-officials, particularly representatives of commercial and business interests, in the selection of the Indian Foreign Service personnel and appointment of Trade Commissioners.

The Ministry of Commerce, it is further understood, have asked Chambers of Commerce to send panels of names of non-officials to be considered suitable for appointment as Trade Commissioners.

It is also proposed to have industrialists on the Indian Foreign Service Selection Board, it is stated.

Agrarian Experts To Tour Provinces

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10, (UPI): In accordance with the decision of the Conference of Provincial Ministers, held recently in New Delhi, a committee of experts in systems of land tenure prevailing in different parts of the country and also in other agrarian problems, is shortly going to be appointed by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President.

This committee will tour provinces and make suitable recommendations on agrarian reforms to be introduced, following abolition of zamindary system. It is expected to commence its work in Delhi by the middle, of this month and submit its reports within the shortest time possible, having regard to the fact that September, 1948 has been fixed as the deadline for completing liquidation of the zamindari system.

The personnel of this committee is likely to include Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, Premier of Madras, Mr. Phulan Prasad Varma of Bihar, Mr. Ameer Raza, Secretary of the Zamindari Abolition Committee of the United Provinces Government, Prof. Dantwalla of the University School of Economics and Sociology of Bombay and Mr. Sasadhan Dasgupta, Secretary of the Land and Revenue Department of the West Bengal Government.

Strike Wave Over Germany

ESSEN, Jan. 9 (Reuter)—Thirty thousand striking Essen workers, including 1,000 miners, demonstrating against the food shortage in Essen's former Hitler Square today, cheered enthusiastically for "Future undivided German Republic". They were some of the 50,000 who downed tools at noon in a five-hour general protest strike.

At Solingen, Germany's "Sheffield", 15 000 strikers demonstrated in front of the town hall.

Most of the 12,000 Hamburg dock workers who had been on strike for the past four days in protest against the food situation returned to work today.

Workers at the demonstrations carried placards reading "Unity of Germany will end hunger."

Nizam's Police In Madras Border Incidents

MADRAS, January 10, (API): The President of the West Kistna District Congress Committee has sent a telegram to the Madras Government today, stating that the Nizam's officials with reserve police have been trespassing the villages in the Indian Union territory "looting properties and taking away our men forcibly."

He alleged that two men were recently killed and that two others were taken away from Bagavanulpuram in the Kistna District on January 8. He appealed to the Madras Government to take steps to give protection to the residents in the border area.

Official circles here decline to reveal the action which the Government propose to take on this and similiar messages that are said to be reaching them from time to time.

Dr. Brown In Madras

MADRAS, Jan. 9 (A. P. I.)—Dr. J. Norman Brown, President of the American Oriental Research and Chairman of the Oriental Studies Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and a well-known authority on India, arrived in Madras yesterday by air from Calcutta.

Dr. Brown will address the University Research College Association at University Buildings, Chepauk on Saturday.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
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Gujrathi Educated Businessman, age 31, income 500 invites matrimonial Correspondence C/o. Post Box 4014, Bombay 7. (7892)

Middle aged European desires to marry Indian or European. Applications in confidence may be sent to Box No. 7870 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Beautiful and Wealthy Girl of respectable (Khandani) Maratha family for a young (Khandani —Deshmukh —Inamdar) Maratha Advocate of culturded and land-lord family, proceeding for Barrister with Economics (London) in October 1948: Correspond immediately with photos. Wagh Pleader B.A.L.L.B. Behind City Post, 1734 Shukrawar, Poona. (7906)

A foreign qualified Hindu youth holding a high Government post wants a match of a family of a high position in public, Government or in business. Caste and money no consideration. Please correspond in full family particulars to Box No. 7905 "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted One Expert Dyeing and Bleaching Master also having knowledge and experience of Printing for a large cotton mill in upcountry. Apply stating minimum salary acceptable. Box No. 6814, "Bombay Chronicle."

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Organisers for Guranteed sale of shares of Hindh Iron & Steel Industries Ltd., on lucrative terms. Apply: Agnik Ltd., Mg. Agents. 8/B. Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta. (6848)

Wanted travelling agents on commission basis for a lock factory. Write for terms immediately to Vijay Brothers. Khirni Gate, Aligarh. U P (7802)

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Special Offer:— Immediate delivery from Stock ex-Jullundhur or Ludhiana Two Brand New Krupp's Standard Type Oil Expellers all steel gears, ball bearings, extra heavy type bed at Rs. 10,000/- each, subject prior sale. Wire orders to save disappointment with 1/3rd advance to National Expeller Corporation, Jullundhur City. Telegrams "Pentalson." (7839)

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Wanted—one new or old (in good condition) Sugar Plant of 800 to 2000 tons capacity. Apply Box 7907 "Bombay Chronicle."

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Motor-Driving Taught on your-car. or our-car within two weeks' time. Gents and Ladies guaranteed for licence. Apply sharp Box No. 7901, "Bombay Chronicle".

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Available from ready stocks: Tinned Pilchards (Army Surplus) in cartons of 48 x 15 oz. tins. Rs. 12/- per carton F.O.B. Madras. 25 per cent Advance to Accompany Order—Exporters Syndicate, 148, Broadway, Madras 1. 7897

FINANCIAL

Investors interested in financing highly profitable import and export business and practical industrial schemes are requested to contact Box No. 6849 c/o "Bombay Chronicle"

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Various kinds of 6 to 7 1/2 per cent. Tax Free Pref. Shares of Tea and others are available for sale. Enquire Sterling Investment Co. 1, British Indian Street, Calcutta (5581)

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Available from stock best California Jam Assorted in 8½, 1½ lb. tins, Enquire Singh, 63, Sambhu Nath Pt. Street Calcutta (7835)

For Company Registration and other Company matters write Box No. 7817, "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
RAILWAY BOARD
(EASTERN GROUP—SLEEPER CONTROL)

TENDER NO. 5/48-49

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be opened at 2-30 p.m. on Wednesday 21st January, 1948 for the supply of the following standard track sawn sleepers at rates not exceeding Rs. 20/- for 1st class B. G., Rs. 10/- for 1st class M.G., Rs 6/8/- for 1st class N.G. and Rs. 6/- for 1st class L.N.G. and 80 p.c. of these rates to the next nearest anna for second class and miscellaneous sleepers. For Nepal sleepers delivered at stations in U.P. area tendered rates must not exceed the ceiling prices fixed for the Forest Department, U. P. Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten) being the cost of tender documents to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, B. N. Railway House, Kidderpore, Calcutta 23 whose receipt for the amount or the original M.O. must be produced before such documents can be issued. Tender documents can also be sent by V.P.P. on request. This sum will not be refunded.

		Quantity
1.	B. G. (9 x 10" x 5") Sal, Teak, Pynkado First class sleepers.	560,000
2.	M. G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal, Teak, Pynkado first class sleepers.	640,000
3.	N. G. (5' x 7" x 4½") Sal, Teak, Pynkado first class sleepers.	320,000
4.	L. N. G. (5' x 6" x 4") Sal, Teak, Pynkado first class sleepers.	50,000
5.	B. G. (9' x 10" x 5") Sal, Teak, Pynkado second class sleepers	70,000
6.	M. G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal, Teak, Pynkado second class sleepers.	80,000
7.	N. G. (5' x 7" x 4½") Sal, Teak, Pynkado second class sleepers.	80,000
8.	B. G. (9' x 10" x 5") of approved Miscellaneous hardwood species as detailed in the tender form.	70,000
9.	M. G. (6' x 8" x 4½") of approved miscellaneous hardwood species as detailed in the tender form.	80,000

SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER,
Eastern Group.
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4 WEEK 4

MAJESTIC

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
Sat, Sun. Mat. at 12-45
Booking 10 to 12 and 5 to 6

BROADWAY

Daily: 4, 6-45 & 9-30
Booking 4 to 6 p.m.
A JAISINH Release

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Jan. 10

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed to-day. Tata Steel Defd shares were nominally quoted at Rs. 1870.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 10

The local cotton market was fairly firm on active buying and absence of offerings influenced by renewed reports of decontrol. Traders believe that decontrol will come soon. At the opening March was quoted at Rs. 502/8 and after declining at Rs. 502 the market advanced at Rs. 505/1 on active general buying and short covering.

Later on there was scattered realising which brought down March at Rs. 502/4. The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. January	Rs.	516	0	0
I.C.C. March		502	8	0
I.C.C. May		506	0	0
I.C.C. July		512	0	0
I.C.C. September		515	8	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian cotton March contract is 1641 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 351.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, Jan. 9:

Jan. Highest 513½ Lowest 508 Closing 512.

March Highest 499 3/4 Lowest 495 Closing 498 3/4

May Highest 502½ Lowest 499 Closing 502½

July Highest 508½ Lowest 505 Closing 508½.

Sept. Highest 512 1/2 Lowest 509 Closing 512 1/2.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, January 9.

January	35.42	+12
March	35.72	+12
March Highest	35.77	+17
March Lowest	35.53	—07
May	35.66	+16
July	34.49	+01
October	31.87	+02
December	31.27	—03
March	31.12	—02
May	30.85	—03
Middling Spot	36.58	+12

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, January 9.

March	35.66	—01
May	35.63	—04
July	34.45	—01
October	31.65	—04
December	31.25	—05
Middling Spot	35.45	+10

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 10

The Produce market was quiet today with increased selling. Spot prices also quietened owing to absence of demand and quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—				
Khandesh ready	Rs.	33	6	0
Bold ready		33	2	0
Bold December-January		32	8	0
Bold February-March		32	2	0
Oil January		18	2	0
Oil February		18	3	0
Oil March		18	4	0
CASTORSEEDS—				
Ready		35	8	0
May opened		147	8	0
May highest		147	12	0
May lowest		146	10	0
May close		1470	6	0
Oil First Pressing		22	12	0
Oil Com. Quality		20	10	0
LINSEED:—				
Ready		30	8	0
February-March		29	13	0
April-May		28	13	0
Oil		18	12	0

THE INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Jan. 10:

Tata Ordinary 374 Tata Deferred 1880 Indian Iron 36-8 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 32-6 Bombay Dyeing 1220 Central India 361-4 Gokak 346-4 Kohinoor 623-12 Simplex 242 Swadeshi 663-12 Tata Power 1617-8 Associated Cement 188-8 Belapur 337-8 Bombay Burma (Old) 495 Scindia 30-14 Central Bank 91-4 New India 80 Tata 2nd Pref. 151-4.

SUSHILA RANI In AMAR'S

GVALAN

Producer-Director BABURAO PATEL

2nd WEEK *KRISHNA* CINEMA

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 Sunday Matinee 1 p.m.

AJIT Release Ad. Booking 10 to 12 and 4 to 6

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.

The local Bullion market was quietly steady to-day. Bulls are making attempts to keep up prices but selling pressure is increasing owing to large arrivals and easier up-country advices. Forward Silver opened to-day at Rs. 165/10 and improved at Rs. 166/12 but again declined at Rs. 165/14. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 168/2. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 105/4 and after improving at Rs. 105/7 declined at Rs. 105/3 and steadied at Rs. 105/4. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 105/11.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	168	6	0
Forward Silver	166	2	0
Ready Gold	105	10	0
Forward Gold	105	6	0

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES.

NEW YORK, January 9. (U.P.A.): Black pepper futures closed unchanged to 200 higher with no sales reported today. The spot situation ruled quiet and generally unchanged. Spot lampong was held around 44 cents bid and white muntok at 60 cents nominal.

Closing prices included: January 40 nom; March 38.10 bid; May 37 bid; July 35 nom; September/October 33 nom.

NEW YORK, January 9. (U.P.A.): Spice dealers, discussing Indian market rumours that any price ceiling might be re-imposed on black pepper here, today said that such action was not only "hardly possible but highly improbable".

That attitude is taken despite the Administration pressure on Congress for authority for limited rationing, wage and price controls. With the opposition party in control of both the House and the Senate and in view of the opposition frequently expressed by dominant Republican party leaders to any move in that direction, dealers regard the chances of any price curbing action as "remote".

Import figures compiled by well informed quarters here show arrivals for the 12 months of 1947 of 34,622,734 pounds of black pepper and 3,915,066 pounds of white pepper.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8,: World production of beet and cane sugar for the 1947-48 season is estimated by the U. S. Agriculture Department at 30,454,000 metric tons (raw value), 5 per cent higher than in the 1946-47 season. This compares with the 1935-39 average of 31,656,000 metric tons. World beet sugar production, the Department reports, continued to recover in 1947-48 and is expected to reach a total of 9,512,000 metric tons (raw value). This compares with 8,424,000 metric tons last season, 6,262,000 metric tons in 1945-46 (the low for the war and postwar period), and 10 921,000 metric tons, the 1935-39 average.

European beet sugar production (exclusive of the U. S. S. R.) is still below prewar but in all other areas beet sugar production is above the 1935-39 average.

Cane sugar production is expected to increase to 20,941,000 metric tons from 20,598,000 metric tons in 1946-47, and compares with 20,726,000 metric tons in prewar years. The high level of cane sugar production relative to prewar production in Cuba, other Western Hemisphere countries, and in Africa, more than offset the decreases in Asia and Oceania, the Department said.—U. S. I. S.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, January 9, (Reuter): After opening irregularities prices rallied under the leadership of near months reflecting considerable trade buying and shortcovering influenced by improved export prospects. Thereafter the market reacted on profit-taking on disappointment of follow-up buying, ever present Washington uncertainties, reports of increased second hand offerings in Worth Street with threats of imports of Japanese made goods an unsettling factor. Commodity Credit Corporation reports that pledges to the current loan upto January 2nd totalled 195,000 bales compared with 102,000 in the corresponding period of last year. Prices rallied sharply under the leadership of March and May options with buying based on expectations that current export offers under negotiations may eventually lead to covering of these particular options. The scarcity of contracts intensified the upswing, the market closing steady. Sales were etimated at 175,000 bales.

American Telephone and Telegraph 152-1/4.
Amerex Holding Co. 27-1/2.
Anaconda Copper Mining 34-3/8.
Chase National Bank 35-1/4.
Sinclair Oil 17-7/8.
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. 49-5/8.
General Electric Co. 35-3/8.
General Motors 57-1/2.
Ingersol Rand 130-1/2.
International Nickel 28
National City Bank of New York 40-1/4.
New York Central Rail Road Co. 15.
Socony Vacuum Corporation 16-7/8.
Texas Corporation 59.
Union Carbon and Carbide 99-7/8.
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co. 43-1/2.
U. S Steel Corporation common 77-3/4
Western Union Telegraph 20.

DE-CONTROL OF CLOTH

Govt. Plan To Be Disclosed To Textile Interests

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

Top priority talks have been in progress here for two days to decontrol cloth in this country. Industry Minister Shyama Prasad Mukarji hopes to reach definite decisions before he meets the textile interests next week.

According to reports, the proposal envisages lifting of control over movement, prices and rationing of cloth forthwith. Government, however, will maintain certain control over production in order to reach the targets chalked out recently.

As for prices, Government will make industry responsible so that prices do not shoot up in the wake of decontrol.

Petrol rationing stands on a different footing. Here the exact quantity available is known. Indian Union has thirty million gallon petrol per quarter which is doled out to feed 200,000 vehicles, including 75,000 motor cars. Shipping and motor exchange difficulties make it impossible to increase availability of petrol. The utmost Government is likely to do is to earmark supplies needed for governmental and essential services, including newspapers, and leave the balance of petrol for public under the decontrol plan.

Gopalaswamy Ayyangar And Party In New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 10. (Reuter): The leader of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations Security Council discussion of the Kashmir issue, N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, arrived in New York by air from Bombay to-day.

Asked if he had any specific proposals for a solution of the dispute the delegation leader replied: "We are going to make a presentation of the case and what our presentation will be depends on the outcome of a meeting of our delegation.

He said other delegates are expected to-morrow and that a number of points in connection with the Kashmir case would be discussed at a meeting following their arrival. He was accompanied by Mr. M. G. Setalvad, Advocate of the High Court of India who was a member of the Indian Delegation to United Nations General Assembly last year. He told reporters, "We hope the Security Council takes the action we wish it to take" and that action he said was set forth in the memorandum recommending that Kashmir be included in the Dominion of India.

FOOD RELIEF FOR MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 10. (A.P.I.): In response to the Madras Premier's appeal to the Prime Minister and Food Minister of India, it is learnt, the Government of India have directed the Orissa and Central Provinces Governments to send immediately 5,000 tons of rice each to Madras.

Enquiries at the food department show that the food situation in Ramnad where the Government abandoned rural rationing on December 28 is not satisfactory. The District is having a stock of 750 tons of rice as against the monthly requirement of 4,800 tons for both statutorily rationed and non rationed areas.

Counterfeiting Is Now Extradition Offence

It is announced—by a Government of India Gazette Notification that the following offences have been specified as "extradition offences" under the Indian Extradition Act of 1903, for all States within the meaning of that Act:—

(1) Counterfeiting currency-notes or bank-notes.

(2) Using as genuine, forged or counterfeit currency-notes or bank-notes.

(3) Possession of forged or counterfeit currency-notes or bank-notes.

(4) Making or possessing instruments or materials for forging or counterfeiting currency-notes or bank-notes.

(5) Making or using documents resembling currency-notes or bank-notes.

HITCH OVER INDORE PREMIERSHIP

Issue Unresolved: Bhide And Mehta In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9. (U.P.I.): A hitch over the appointment of the Prime Minister of Indore between the States Ministry and Indore Maharaja has not yet been resolved and the issue is understood to be still under consideration between the respective parties.

Mr. M. Y. Bhide, the new Prime Minister, appointed by the Maharaja and who is here in connection with the Princes' conference, had consultations with the States Ministry. He is reported to have explained to the Ministry the circumstances which led to his appointment. It is understood that he had been deputed by the Maharaja to meet the States Ministry and he took the opportunity to attend the Princes' conference.

Mr. N. C. Mehta who was appointed as Prime Minister by the States Ministry has also come here and reported to the Ministry of States the latest political developments at Indore.

Mr. Bhide is leaving to-morrow for Indore to report to the Maharaja the purport of his discussions with the States Ministry.

A deputation of the Indore State Praja Mandal has also come here, it is learnt, to apprise the States Ministry and popular reaction to the latest developments in the State. It is understood that the deputation had interviews with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary of the Ministry of States.

Mr. V. S. Sarwate, leader of the delegation and also one of the four popular Ministers of Indore told the United Press of India that they were not much concerned as to who became the Prime Minister. They wanted full responsible Government till the constitution-making body which was in session now finished its labour. The whole situation would be considered at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Indore Praja Mandal on January 13 when a final decision was likely to be taken. They would also meet the Maharaja on their return on January 11 when they would press their demands for an interim full responsible Government.

Mr. Sarwate asserted that if their demands were not met immediately, they would come out of the Government and launch a popular movement to attain their objectives.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN CEYLON

COLOMBO, (U.P.A.): His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, when he visits Ceylon in February to open the Island's Dominion Parliament, will hoist the Sinhalese Lion Flag over the Dalada Maligawa—the Temple of the Sacred Tooth of the Buddha—on his visit to Kandy on February 11.

The last occasion on which the Lion Flag flew over the Royal City of Kandy was on March 2, 1815, when it was hauled down and the Union Jack hoisted as symbolic of the substitution of King George III in place of King Sri Wickrema Rajasingha, the last King of Kandy, who was deposed in terms of the Kandyan Convention between Ceylon and Great Britain.

Now that independence has been granted to Ceylon it is in the fitness of things that the Lion Flag should be restored to the place of honour it held in the last capital of independent Ceylon, and it is considered that it would be a graceful gesture on the part of the Duke to hoist the ancient and historic national banner over the country's most sacred shrine which has been the palladium of Sinhalese kings throughout the ages.

The Duke and Duchess will be accorded a typically Kandyan welcome in the manner in which Royalty has been always received. The Kandyan Chiefs will conduct a mammoth Perhera, for which Kandy is famous, in honour of the Royal visitors who will watch the Perhera from the Octogonal Library of the Dalada Maligawa.

The Duke also will be asked to lay the foundation stone of a building of the University of Ceylon at Peradeniya. He will also preside over a short Convocation Hall is to be built and confer certain honorary degrees.

The Duke and Duchess will leave Kandy on February 13 and visit the ancient cities of Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, etc. The Duke and Duchess, who will arrive here by plane on February 8, will leave the Island on February 17.

Britain's Coal Finances

LONDON, Jan. 10 (Reuter): The financial difficulties encountered by the National Coal Board which took over the control and ownership of Britain's coal mines on January 1, 1947 were outlined at a press conference last night by Mr. J. Latham, Director-General of the Board's finances.

Statistics published yesterday showed that the mines made a profit of ten pence a ton in the first quarter of 1947, but a loss of one shilling and seven and half penny a ton in the second quarter, since costs rose sharply, while selling prices were unchanged.

He said that the main reason for the loss in the second quarter was the introduction of the five day week at the beginning of May which considerably increased the cost of production.

The increased costs were not covered by an increase in the price of coal until September 1.

He also disclosed that the interest charge faced by the Board in 1947 for the interim income payable to former colliery owners and on advances from the Treasury to finance operations was likely to be £13,000,000 of this sum 75 per cent represented the interim income which has to be paid to private owners and the remaining 25 per cent were in respect of loans from the Treasury.

BHAYATS' THREAT OF FAST-UNTO-DEATH

(From A Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Jan. 9.

Bhayats of Isanpur in Dhrangadra State have asked the ruler to do them justice by stopping encroachment on their lands. They have stated that failing to get justice, they will begin a fast unto death in front of the main gate of the Raja Saheb's palace from January 15.

"Ban" On Teachers' Conference

Mr. M. V. Donde, President, Bombay Provincial Federation of Secondary Teachers' Association, writes:

The Commissioner of Police assured the representatives of the press that "teachers are not as docile as you think them to be." Teachers would not mind taking the statement, as a generous compliment, as against a mischievous insinuation.

The Police Chief justified his ban on the teachers' conference on the ground that he had reasons to believe that the conference would pass a resolution of strike. His belief arose out of the figment of his imagination. But even if it be true, does the Police Chief mean to say that a simple passing of a resolution of strike is an illegal act or a course of action sufficient to disturb public peace? If he does, it would be a reflection upon his intellectual abilities. Thirdly, he risked a statement that he would have granted permission to the Students' Federation to hold its meeting at Bandra or Khar, but not at Parel. But nobody approached him with such a request. Did the Commissioner mean what he said? He banned the Teachers' Conference at Khar but had no objection for the Students' Conference nearabout there. Is there any logic in his statement?

All this leads one to conclude that the Commissioner of Police developed a frivolous attitude towards public activities of serious importance. He mocked at the civil liberties of the people and monkeyed with them What else?

Progressive Nationalisation In Kolhapur

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 10, (A.P.I.): The Government of Kolhapur in a Press Note issued today reiterated its policy of progressive nationalisation of all major industries in the State.

Explaining the reasons for the withdrawal of the order by which the city bus service had been suspended, the Press Note said that effective control had now been imposed on what was only private concerns and the bus service would, hereafter, be operated under Government control and supervision.

The Press Note also explained the reasons for withdrawing the export cess of one rupee imposed early last month on each two-maund stone of "gur" (jaggery).

It will be recalled that considerable agitation followed the imposition of the cess and satyagraha (non-payment of cess) was offered by some agriculturists against which the Government did not take any action.

CONGRESS AND AGRARIAN REFORMS

Rajen Babu Sets Up Committee With Madras Premier As Chairman

CALCUTTA, January 9 (A.P.I.): The Congress President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, has appointed an Agrarian Reforms Committee with Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, Premier of Madras as Chairman in pursuance of the resolution adopted recently at the Revenue Ministers' Conference in Delhi, it is learnt here.

The other members of the Committee are: Mr. P. P. Varma, M.L.A. (Central), Mr. Ameer Reza, Secretary of the Zemindary Abolition Committee Government of U.P., Mr. Sasadhar Das Gupta, Deputy Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Land and Revenue Department, Prof. M. L. Dantwala, University School of Economics, Bombay, and Mr. C. K. Mitra of the Political and Research Committee of the All India Congress Committee, who will act as Secretary.

The committee will tour different Provinces and examine the present land tenure systems and conditions of the agricultural population. It will make its recommendations within three months to the All-India Congress Committee on agrarian reforms which are necessary prior to the abolition of the Zemindary system in India. The Committee will also consider the question of introducing co-operative farming and methods of improved agricultural produce.

The first sitting of the Committee is expected to be held in Delhi about the end of this month.

Northern India Railway

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 8 (U.P.I.): Although no official announcement has been made so far, it is learnt that the railway from Amritsar up to Moghalsarai will be known as the Northern India Railway. From Moghalsarai up to the border of West Bengal the railway will be known as the East Indian Railway.

It is further learnt that the Northern India Railway will include Ferozepur, Moradabad, Lucknow and Allahabad. Besides, two more divisions, one from the G.I.P. and one from the B.B. & C.I., may be included in the Northern India Railway.

Distribution Of Tin

The Government of India have placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay some amount of tin for distribution to the consumers of tin such as "Kallahaiwallas" in the Province, who require it for tinning utensils. Besides, tin will also be distributed to utensil manufacturing factories and industrial establishments which require it for tinning utensils and other vessels.

Pure tin will be distributed at the rates fixed by the Government either in the form of ingots or in the form of rings. The rates fixed by the Government at present are Rs. 3-8-3 per lb. of tin issued in the form of rings or Rs. 385-9-0 per cwt. issued in the form of ingots. Periodical permits will be issued for the release of tin after making the necessary investigations. Consumers who may be in need of this material may apply on the standard forms obtainable from the Director of Industries, Bombay in the case of consumers in the Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District and from the Collectors in the case of consumers in the mofussil area.

Rajen Babu's Visit To Jubbulpore

(From Our Own Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 9.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, is arriving at Jubbulpore on February 14 and not on January 14 as was reported earlier, to lay the foundation stone of the proposed 1942 Martyrs' Memorial and the Mahakosal Congress House which is going to be constructed at Jubbulpore at the cost of Rs. 3,00,000 the sum being raised through public subscription by Seth Govindas Das, M.L.A. President, the Mahakosal Provincial Congress Committee.

BOMB THROWN ON CROWD. TWO KILLED

AGRA, January 10 (API): Two persons are reported to have been killed and several injured including Hindus and Muslims when two bombs were thrown last night into a crowd outside a local cinema theatre in front of the city police Kotwali. Troops soon arrived and dispersed the crowd. Some arrests were made.

Rampur Announces 'Reforms'

Communal Parity In Legislature And Cabinet

The Nawab of Rampur announced yesterday constitutional reforms for his State.

The main features of the reforms are that the legislative assembly will be composed of 75 elected and 25 nominated members. When the House has been elected it will be asked to frame the New Constitution for the State and the new House will elect its own President.

When the House starts functioning as the Legislative Assembly, Interim arrangements will be made to set up a Cabinet which will consist of a Chief Minister and no more than five Ministers of whom not less than four will be appointed from among the members; and the principle of parity of representation between the Major Communities would be kept in mind.

Elections to the Legislative will be held as soon as possible and every effort will be made to ensure that the New Legislature begins to function in time for the next Budget Session. There will be adult franchise in the rural areas. There will be Joint Electorates throughout the State and the constituencies have been framed with a view to ensuring parity of representation between the major communities. The new constitution will provide for an Independent Judiciary.

American Arms For Iran

Moscow Alleges Offer Of Supply Without Payment

LONDON, Jan. 10. (Reuter): The Moscow radio today quoted a report in the Teheran newspaper "Quiami Iran" that the United States had offered to supply Persia "temporarily without payment the armament required for the Persian Army"

Three days ago the diplomatic representative of the American Government apparently the United States Ambassador—saw the Prime Minister and handed him a letter from the State Department. the report said.

In this letter the State Department informed the Persian Government that it was prepared to supply temporarily without payment the armament required for the Persian army, purchase of which a Military Mission was now negotiating in Washington

THE LAST PAGE

(Continued from Page 22)

eign schooling I am afraid dear Miss Pandit, are by no means a justification for inflicting irresponsible, uninformed literary criticism through the powerful medium of the radio

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Murder Is Big Business

After sseing Monsieur Verdoux one need not wonder that the reactionaries in the U.S.A. are trying their hardest to deport Charlie Chaplin, to discredit him and ruin his film.

For Charlie Chaplin has had the temerity ruthlessly to expose the evil sore spots of monopoly capitalism and Big Business in a manner that is at once diverting and devastating.

The genius that conjured the scathing satire of "Great Dictator" and made the dictators writhe with impotent wrath has turned his attention this time to the economic pattern of the so-called democracies. Wall Street tycoons and capitalists who laughed uproariously when Chaplin lampooned Hitler on the screen will not laugh this time. For this time the laugh is on them—and it is a very hollow, sinister, mocking laughter. Like the laughter of a murderer—or a man who is murdered. And Chaplin shows that, thanks to the grim contradictions of capitalism. there is not much difference between the two

All will enjoy the comedy of "Monsieur Verdoux" (though it is different from the usual Chaplin) but the more thoughtful and the more intelligent will note the subtle second meaning of the picture—the parallel drawn between the career of Verdoux (humane husband and kind father at home, a vegetarian, but ruthless in his business which happens to be to rob and kill unsuspecting women) and the capitalists who may be good and kind and generous in their private lives but who are forced to be ruthless even inhuman, in their business. 'Business is a ruthless business" as Chaplin says in one of his brilliant epigrams with which this picture is liberally studded. Yes, business is a ruthless business—and the profit motive might require the unemployment of a million, the death of a few hundred miners trapped in an explosion, the slow impoverishment of the peasantry, the starvation of a whole people due to hoarding and black-marketeering—as happened in Bengal. Or it may involve killing a few innocent rich old women. One has to choose between one form of murder and another. Verdoux, thrown out of his bank cashier's job after thirty years of honest hard work, chose the business of a Bluebeard and carried it on passionlessly, coolly, with a businessman's precision and acumen.

For his horrible murders he paid with his life. "Crime does not pay", the reporter reminds him before the execution. And Verdoux replies, "Not on a small scale...Crime must be organised to go unpunished....One murder makes a criminal, a thousand make you a hero"

The crisp, oriel pointed, razor-sharp dialogue is the most outstanding feature of this film which, happily and surprisingly, does not end with a long oration of Chaplin. This time, Chaplin, like the wiser philosophers, leaves us to draw our own conclusions. But with his witty epigrams he gives a few pin-pricks to the conscience of humanity and when Verdoux is asked to make his peace with God and he replies, "I have no quarrel with God. My conflict is with man", he marches off to the guillotine, leaving behind a quietly smouldering question mark in the souls of men.

Verdoux, the individual, unorganised criminal has been duly punished. What about those other criminals, those murderers on a grand scale? CRIME DOES NOT PAY? It still pays dividends for them!

Rajputana Council Warns Rulers

"Establish Responsible Govt. Without Delay"

JAIPUR, Jan. 9. (A.P.I.): The Rajputana Regional Council of the All-India States Peoples Conference at its meeting held in Jodhpur reviewed the political situation in Rajputana States. Mr. Jainarain Vyas, General Secretary, A.I.S.P.C. presided.

In a main resolution, the Council warned the princes that if they do not establish responsible Government in their respective states without further delay and hand over effective power immediately to a fully popular Interim Government, the Council will have to direct the Peoples Organisations in the States concerned to take necessary steps for securing the fulfilment of their demands.

The resolution on communal situation condemned the activities of those Rajputana princes "who behaved in a manner indirectly instigating rowdy elements in communal activities". The Council, however, expressed its satisfaction that Major Part of Rajputana remains free from communal disturbances.

In a resolution on Kashmir, the Regional Council expressed its view that Pakistan Government had been both directly and indirectly helping raiders. The Council expressed its confidence in Sheikh Abdullah and hoped his leadership would strengthen true nationalistic forces not only in Kashmir but in all other states.

DARBAR GOPALDAS OFFERS TALUKA TO UNION

350 Administrations For 60,000 Miles Is Paradox, He Declares

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 10 (A.P.I.): DARBAR GOPALDAS DESAI, TALUKDAR OF DHASA AND RAI SANKALI IN KATHIAWAR, HAS OFFERED HIS TALUKA TO THE STATES MINISTRY AND CALLS UPON THE PRINCES OF GUJEAT AND KATHIAWAR TO DO LIKEWISE FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL UNITY OF GUJERAT.

He says: "60,000 miles of land administered by 350 jurisdictions is a paradox. It not only retards the progress of the people who inhabit those areas but demoralises the rulers who administer them."

CURRENCY REFORM IN CHINA

Returning To Silver Standard

NANKING, Jan. 10. (Reuter): China is due soon to return to the silver standard through a currency reform designed to lift her out of the throes of inflation, informed sources told Reuter here to-day.

The Chinese newspaper 'Sinwang Pao' said to-day that the Finance Ministry was planning to issue new bonds in United States currency amounting to 300,000,000 United States dollars "to help efforts to change and stabilise the national currency"

BARTER TRADE.

Chinese reports from Shanghai said that although China's present trade policy will be continued, Government authorities are making special efforts to introduce barter and link systems to help home industry and save foreign exchange.

MARTIAL LAW IN TAKU

'Reds' Capture Hsiaochan

SHANGHAI, Jan. 10, (Reuter): All shipping to and from the great North China port of Tientsin was suspended today as Communist raiders penetrated to within two miles of Tangku, 35 miles East of Tientsin on the Tientsin-Mukden Railway.

Martial law was clamped down on Taku, south of Tangku, following the capture by Communists of several small towns on the West bank of the Hai river between Tientsin and the gulf of Chihli.

At the same time four Communist regiments were reported to have captured Hsiaochan, important rice centre, about 15 miles south of Tientsin.

Government reinforcements were being pushed to the city, where defensive measures were being tightened, press reports claimed.

NO CONFIDENCE MOTION AGAINST BIHAR MINISTRY

PATNA, Jan. 10, (A.P.I.): Two no-confidence motions, one against the Bihar Ministry and the other against the President of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee and his Working Committee, have been tabled for the next meeting of the B.P.C.C which will be held here on January 17.

The resolution against the Ministry calls upon the Central Congress Parliamentary Board to dissolve the Ministry immediately and set up a Ministry of "true patriots" instead on the ground that "the present Ministry has by its weakness, maladministration and favouritism damaged the reputation of Bihar Congress and has moreover forsaken the true path of Gandhism and turned towards Fascism"

The resolution against the President of the B.P.C.C. and his Working Committee urges dissolution of the Working Committee including the B.P.C.C. President and election of another President who will set up a new Working Committee. The resolution has been tabled on the ground that 'the Congress organisation has become inactive and is no longer able to cope with the situations confronting it throughout the Province".

CALCUTTA, January 10, (API): Boycott of American and Jewish goods by the Muslims of India was urged in a resolution passed at a Palestine Day meeting here yesterday under the presidentship of Mirza Mohammad Bedar Bakht Bahadur, a descendant of the last Mughal Emperor.

Rulers Discuss Privileges

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10. (A.P.I.): The Governor-General presided over a Meeting of Rulers and States Representatives at Government House this morning says a Press Note. 31 rulers and 44 states representatives were present and a representative of the Ministry of States also attended.

A proposal to form a committee of Privileges was Discussed

RAIDERS FLEEING IN NAUSHERA AREA

JAMMU, Jan. 10, (A.P.I.): Through contact by road with the Indian troops fighting in Naoshera was re-established today after a lapse of five days during which a party of raiders destroying a number of bridges and keeping them under fire isolated Indian troops in Naoshera and beyond making them wholly dependent on air supplies.

The last of the road blocks put up by the raiders was cleared today.

Indian troops have captured a hill feature South of Naoshera. Raiders guns a top this dominating feature were a nuisance to Indian army movement along the Naoshera road. Indian troops captured large quantities of small arms ammunition and mortars from this position.

On other sectors of the front there was offensive patrolling by Indian troops.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10, (A.P.I.): Indian army troops have captured an important hill feature dominating Naushera area, says the Defence Ministry communique on Kashmir tonight

The raiders in their flight are leaving behind large quantities of arms, ammunition and mortar bombs.

In other sectors our troops were on offensive patrols.

Royal Indian Air Force planes attacked raiders positions in Rajauri, Kotli, Mirpur and Bhimber areas.

RELIEF OF KASHMIR REFUGEES

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10, (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Finister of India, has sent Rs. 1,00,000 towards the relief of destitutes and displaced men and women of Jammu and Kashmir.

Acknowledging the donation, Mr. Ghulam Mohd. Bakshi, acting head of the Administration of Jammu and Kashmir State, in a letter to Sardar Patel writes: "I need hardly say that this is just one gesture of the tremendous help that you personally and your Government are rendering to us in this hour of need. This money will be utilised on the destitutes and displaced men and women in Kashmir. They will pray for the success of the ideals you hold dear".

MYSTERY AIRCRAFT OVER JAMMU

JAMMU, Jan. 10, (A.P.I.): An unidentified fighter aircraft was sighted over Jammu airfield this morning a few minutes before the plane carrying the Deputy Prime Minister of India and Rulers of Patiala, Nawanagar and Jaipur landed.

Air Control signalled to the aircraft which flew away without responding. The aircraft was flying at a height of over 6,000 feet.

NISHTAR SAYS DECONTROL WOULD MEAN DISASTER

Urges Pakistan People To Sacrifice More For Stabilisation Of State

DACCA, Jan. 9 (A.P.I.)—"Pakistan has been achieved after much struggle and sufferings and we shall have to undergo more sacrifices now for building it into a prosperous and powerful state, said Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Pakistan's Communication Minister, addressing a gathering after Jumma prayer at the Chwabazar mosque, yesterday.

Referring to various difficulties of the people of Pakistan Sardar Nishtar said that it was not time for clamour for personal comforts and gains or for ministerships and other parliamentary position It was the time for reconstruction and rejuvenation of the national life in all its aspects.

The difficulties and handicaps which Pakistan had inherited were being aggravated by the enemies who were leading no stone unturned to weaken and disintegrate the stability and foundation of Pakistan They were overplaying the shortcomings of Pakistan and were trying to create demoralisation and frustration. Instead of falling into their trap in this hour of national crisis, every national of Pakistan should be patient, stout hearted and determined to face the odds as well as ready to co-operate with the administration in its wrestling with circumstances.

DECONTROL WOULD MEAN DISASTER

Referring to the agitation for decontrol would add to the sufferings and said that decontrol at this stage would mean disaster for the poor. Only interested people who would gain by decontrol were agitating for it. Decontrol would add to the suffering and hardships of the poor people and no Government could not pursue a policy detrimental to the interests of the masses

Stressing the need of cultivating a true Islamic spirit Sardar Nishtar reminded the audience that Islam never allowed any distinction among Muslims. Muslims were all brothers and a tendency to think in terms of Bengalis, Punjabis, Biharis, etc., was utterly un-Islamic. Islam had never recognised any caste or sect among Mussalmans.

Moulana Zaffar Ahmad Thanvi presented an address of welcome to the Minister on behalf of the Provincial Jamiatul Islam.

Mr. Khwaja Nazimuddin, Prime Minister of East Bengal, who also addressed the gathering said that the difficulties and hardships that were being experienced by the people were all temporary and they should not be impatient. The nation should realise the gravity of the crisis and should co-operate with the administration in building up the new State. He also condemned Provincialism.

Advisory Board Meeting In Madras

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9. (API): A meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology will be held in the Senate Hall of the University of Madras on February 2. Owing to other pressing engagement elsewhere, the Chairman of the Board, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, Government of India, will be unable to preside but a considerable agenda relating to the preservation of the ancient buildings and works of art in India, and to the General Organisation of Archaeological Research, awaits the attention of the Board.

In connection with the Board's meeting, the Governor of Madras Sir Archibald Nye has consented to open a Museum-Collection.

Pakistan Raiders In E. Punjab Village?

JULLUNDUR, Jan. 9 (A. P. I.)—About one hundred and fifty Pakistan raiders crossed river Ujh on Jan. 5 and started firing on village Kudiapur (Gurdaspur) and returned after heavy exchange of fire with the local villagers, says a communique isued by the East Punjab Government.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 9 (UPA): The Italian Embassy announced today that an agreement had been reached with the Argentine Government by which Italian exporters will receive immediate payment for products shipped to Argentina

ZAFRULLAH KHAN IN EARNEST

Anxious For Safety Of Minorities 'On Either Side'

KARACHI, Jan. 9. (A.P.I.): Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, in an interview here said to-day he was not proceeding to the U.N.O. in any "petty-fogging" spirit.

"We genuinely desire a settlement", he said. "I shall have to explain the whole picture in proper sequence, of which the Kashmir situation is one facet, and I will have to explain how it is related to its background.

"Firstly, there is the question of the security of the minorities on either side. Secondly, the question of Junagadh which has acceeded to Pakistan, is part of Pakistan territory, and has been occupied by Indian forces. Thirdly, the question of Kashmir and the question of the implementation of the financial and military settlement between the two dominions".

"Altogether we desire the earliest possible settlement of all these questions".

decisions or any other agreement", the article said

"As events have shown, the reactionary policy of MacArthur has inevitably borne rotten fruit in the economic as well as in policy.

"Only complete democratisation of Japan in collaboration with the democratic movement in the country can lead postwar Japan away from a new catastrophe to peaceful independent development."

MYSORE ASSEMBLY MEMBERS FAVOUR DECONTROL

BANGALORE, Jan. 9 (API): In the Mysore Legislative Council today most of the members debating on food, favoured immediate decontrol of food grains. They argued that food grain "deficit" was not only in Mysore but the whole of India was affected

If decontrol waited for improvement in the situation" the speakers feared the situation might never improve and therefore, urged the Mysore Government to take a bold step as in the rest of India.

The Chief Minister, Mr. K. C. Reddy said that Government had decided on gradual decontrol, leading to complete relaxation before the end of the year. Since the establishment of the popular Ministry the people had shown more confidence and procurement had yielded much better results. But the grow more food' campaign had failed so far and the state continued to be deficit

The rice position was grave in Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields with stocks only for a few days. Control over other commodities had been removed and Mysore was expected fall in line with the rest of India. Mr. K. C. Reddy appealed to the people to co-operate with the Government in tiding over the difficult position.

The chair ruled out of order an adjournment motion moved by a Muslim member to discuss the reported statement of the President of Mysore State Congress alleging that an independent Mysore Government had been set up in Hyderabad and that preparations were being made to invade Mysore State.

DR. NEHRU FOR WASHINGTON

NEW YORK, Jan. 9. (Reuter): Dr. S. S. Nehru, a judge of the Supreme Court of Revenue of India and his wife Raj Dulari to-day arrived here.

Dr. Nehru will go to Washington next week to resume his studies of the American legal system under Justices Robert Jackson and Harold Burton.

Dr. Nehru said that on the basis of his studies he would like to introduce the jury system to India. He was impressed by the atmosphere of the New York Supreme Court, and felt that the judge was more of a helper than censurer.

Mrs. Nehru said she wants to propose the introduction of domestic relations juvenile courts in India after the United States' pattern.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10. (A.P.I.): Music should be introduced in all primary schools so that the younger generation could have an early training in the art, said the Premier of West Bengal, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, presiding over the third session of the All-India Music Conference last evening.

British Troops Rout Arab Force

Five And A Half Hour Battle Down Syrian Hills

JERUSALEM, Jan. 10 (Reuter): support yesterday routed a force of Syrian hills on two Jewish settlem battle relieved the settlements and The Arabs, split in flying colum settlements of Kfar Szold and Dan assault since the present troubles

The 300 Jews living in the settlements held the Arab rushes until troops of the crack British cavalry regiment, the 17/21st lancers—"Death or Glory Boys"—came to their relief through Arab road-blocks and snipers firing from the surrounding hills.

There were no British casualties. Three Jews were killed and 8 wounded. Arab casualties were not known.

APPEAL TO ARAB LEAGUE COUNTRIES

The Palestine Government has requested the British Minister in Damascus to make strong representations to the Syrian Government regarding this incident on the Palestine frontier, it was officially announced.

Arab sources in Jerusalem said last night that Arab National Committees throughout Palestine had cabled appeals to the Arab League countries of Egypt, the Lebanon, Syria, Transjordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the Yemen for "immediate aid" following recent Jewish bomb attacks on Arabs.

About 300 United States marines are expected to take over guard duty at the American Consulate and other American-owned buildings in Jerusalem, it was leaned from usually reliable quarters here. It was understood all other Consulates in Jerusalem have asked for similar military protection

A spokesman of the United States Consulate in Jerusalem, said he had no information about marines being sent for the protection of United States citizens.

POLICE SEIZE EXPLOSIVES

A Reuter cable from New York last night reported that New York State Police seized three huge trailer lorries loaded with 60 tons of demolition charges after 8 states had been put on the alert in a hunt for transport carrying explosives believed to be consigned to Palestine.

The lorries were on their way to the home of a Zionist leaders business associate at Asbury Park, New Jersey. **British troops with air and artillery 600 Arabs who swept down from the ents, and after a five-and-a-half-hour drove the Arabs back into the hills. ns of 80 men each, encircled the in the heaviest and best organized began**

from the Seneca ordnance depot at Romulus, New York, the police said.

The Commander of the Seneca announced that a ban had been placed on the further release of surplus explosives sold by the war assets administration.

At Lake Success the Arab Higher Committee accused the Jewish agency of being "the real active body behind the smuggling of arms and ammunition" to Palestine, and in a 5-point demand asked the United States to clamp down on aid for "aggressive Zionist."

The Arab Committee expressed gratitude to the New Jersey Police for their discovery of an exposive shipment destined for Palestine."

AMERICAN GUARDS TO CONSULATE

The State Department announced today that the question of sending American guards to protect the United States consulate in Jerusalem was under active consideration here and with the Palestinian Government. But it categorically denied in a formal statement that it ever asked permission from either the Palestine or British Governments to send marines to Palestine.

The Department statement said that no decisions had been reached with the Palestine Government and none had been reached here as to whether American guards are necessary there. It was learned that the initiative for discussions on the possible need of American guards in Jerusalem at the United States Consulate General came from the Palestine Government and not from the United States Government.

The State Department's formal statement was prompted by reports from London which said the United States asked and received approval from the Palestine Government to send United States marines to the Holy Land. "This Government never asked permision from either the Palestine Government or British Government to send marines to Palestine," the State Department statement which was read by Press Officer Lincoln. White said.

MACARTHUR 'EMPEROR IN JAPAN'

'Izvestia' Calls For Democratisation Of Japan

LONDON, Jan. 9 (Reuter)—The Soviet commentator Viktor Kudriavtzen writing in 'Izvestia', official organ of the Soviet Government, said today that General Douglas MacArthur had assumed the position of an "Emperor in Japan". Moscow radio reported.

"General MacArthur does not consider himself bound by the Potsdam

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FOR NASAL HYGIENE

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

Bad luck for India.—Partiality of Weather-clerk.—Fair chance wanted.—Profitable experience. — Amarnath's capable leadership — Inexplicable neglect.—Initial advantage lost.—Irresponsible misadventure. — Vinoo covers himself with glory.—Bradman's rare feat.

It seems that bad luck and bad weather have been dogging the footsteps of our cricketers everywhere. In 1946 they had a hell of a time in England—with rains and cold spells. They are utterly unaccustomed to such vagaries of the weather. Now in Australia they have to contend with a sort of partiality at the hands of the weather-god—to which there is no appeal and justice from any quarter. It may sound strange that such a thing should happen. But the records of the three Tests played so far would convince any one of this contention.

When Don Bradman, the Australian skipper, won the toss and elected to bat. Juipter Pluvius gave the home team a free hand to collect as many runs as they could.

PARTIALITY OF WEATHER-CLERK

But when the turn for batting came to the Indians, the clerk of the weather sent down heavy showers to turn the grounds into quagmires. To expect the tourists to overtake the Australian total would be absurd. Defeats are certain under the circumstances.

But what happened when Amarnath, the Indian Captain, was favoured by the spin of the coin and he elected to take the first lease of the plumb wicket in the second Test? Rain intervened and prevented the visitors from making the most out of their initial advantage Even then they might have succeeded in overpowering their mighty opponents. But rains came in their way again to rob them of a probable victory.

A FAIR CHANCE WANTED

Sympathy has been expressed in all quarters—in Australia as well—for this kind of one-sided behaviour on the part of the weather-clerk. There is however no remedy for it. Who knows what will happen in the remaining two Tests? If India is treated in the same unkind fashion, we need not be at all surprised at their pitiful reversess in them.

By saying this, I am not questioning the all-round superiority of the Kangaroos over our men. If the matches are given a free run for six days, I have not the least doubt in my mind that the home side would conquer the tourists without much difficulty. With all my optimism I cannot nourish the extravagant hope that Amarnath and his mates would succeed in turning the tables on their redoubtable antagonists in a free fight.

PROFITABLE EXPERIENCE

Still we would prefer to be beaten in a fair and square manner than by the vagaries of the weather. The tourists will profit a good deal by such an undiluted experience. They have gone to Australia more with a view to bring invaluable lessons home than to carry away the honours of the battles. So let us have bright weather and fair contests. Even the memories of defeats can be sweet, if they are marked by gallant efforts to avert them.

It is a matter of gratification to India that Amarnath has led his team very capably so far. He has indeed disarmed all his critics and opponents by his able leadership and genial behaviour on and off the field. He has endeared himself to all.

AMARNATH'S CAPABLE LEADERSHIP

The fact that Amarnath was able to dismiss a formidable batting side like the Australian XI for less than 400 runs—and that too on a batsman's paradise—speaks very highly of his stewardship. Even Duleep did not expect them to go down for less than 500 at the minimum. With a poor stock of bowlers and a careless set of fielders, he achieved almost the impossible.

It is true that between Vinoo Mankad and himself, he shouldered the main burden of attack. But he handled his resources so carefully and intelligently that the home batsmen could not take much liberty with them.

Were it not for the magnificent efforts of the Great Don himself and Lindsay Hassett, the Australian total would have been negligible, indeed.

INEXPLICABLE NEGLECT

Not only did he use his bowling armoury shrewdly, he set the field most strategically, leaving very little loophole for the Kangaroos to steal runs. In these respects Amarnath has profited greatly by his past experiences.

Nevertheless I cannot help remarking about his apparent neglect of his two versatile slow bowlers, C. S. Nayudu and C. T. Sarwate. He has never helped them to come into their own.

It is an axiomatic truth that such bowlers would receive some punishment at the beginning. But once they gain command over the leather they are unplayable—irresistible. Their talents are being wasted away for want of encouragement at his hands. He seems to have no faith in them. So they are losing confidence in themselves. This is plainly reflected in Nayudu's fielding. He should be given greater opportunities in the State and county matches so that he may regain his form.

INITIAL ADVANTAGE LOST

After getting rid of the Aussies for a moderate total of 394, India made an excellent start. For the first time they managed to compile as many as 124 runs for the loss of the first wicket. Mankad and Sarwate were responsible for this.

What a pity Amarnath did not step in to consolidate this position. Evidently the burden of captaincy has mitigated his confidence in himself. So he entrusted Gul Mahomed again to achieve what he had failed to do so far.

As ill-luck would have it, not only Gul Mahomed succumbed early in his career, but Hazare and Amarnath fell easy victims to Sid Barnes to throw away the initial advantage to the winds.

IRRESPONSIBLE MISADVENTURE

Were it not for the heroic efforts of Datta Phadkar and Hemu Adhikari, at this critical juncture, India would have fallen in a miserable plight. But Hemu spoilt his good work in the end by throwing away his wicket in an irresponsible manner in the last over of the day. As things turned out later Adhikari's misadventure would not have affected the fate of the match in any way. But that does not exculpate him for his rashness. Every member of the team must realise his full responsibility and should do nothing which will jeopardise the interests of his side. All praise to Phadkar for his splendid performances with the bat and the ball. He is doing much better than the selectors expected.

VINOO COVERS HIMSELF WITH GLORY

Greatest praise is however due to Mankad for the first century he recorded for India against Australia in the Test series. The only other Indians to attain this distinction are Ranji, Duleep and Pataudi, but they played for England. Vinoo's efforts deserves to be doubly applauded in view of the fact that he carried the lion's share of the bowling burden before he took his turn in batting.

What would have happened if Amarnath had applied closure early on Saturday morning, it is idle to speculate. But to take such a tremendous risk—with 140 runs behind the Australian score—it needed, a vast experience on the Captain's part. Probably it would have made the fight more close and exciting. Even as it was, it might have been so if our fielders had not dropped vital catches.

BRADMAN'S RARE FEAT

The respite given to Bradman and Arthur Morri s saw them carrying their side to a safe haven. While the latter remained unbeaten with hundred to his credit, the Don achieved the rare feat of scoring a century in each innings, remaining 127 not out in the second. From 34 for 4 wickets, this pair raised the aggregate to 255 without separation. This partnership placed Australia in an invulnerable position.

What chances India had when Bradman declared and invited Amarnath to bat on the notorious sticky wicket of Melbourne! They surrendered with as brave a face as possible and lost by the heavy margin of 233 runs. I do not see any disgrace in it. As I have said before, if the position were reversed, probably Australia would have suffered the same fate.

Is It True?

That the clerk of the weather has taken a fancy for Don Bradman as he seems to help him whenever an opportunity offers itself?

That he helped him to win the first as well as the Third Test by flooding out his opponents at crucial moments?

That he refused to concede the same chance to Amarnath in the second Test when the Indians held the whip hand against Bradman and Co.?

That Bradman may be presented with the Test rubber ultimately as the conspiracy between Dame Fortune and Jupiter Pluvius appears to be complete?

That the disease of dropping catches has taken an epidemic form among the Indian tourists, as they neatly lay on the carpet anything that their way?

That they consider it a sin to hold the leather which they believe is meant only for their opponents to hit out of their way?

That Amarnath will be given a special prize for keeping his stock bowlers in cold storage for most of the time?

That Jamnagar has earned the unique distinction of producing three Test Centurians against Australia in Ranji, Duleep and Vinoo?

That Jamnagarias may now demand a transfer of the Cricket H.Q. and the C.C.I. to Jamnagar as a reward for their unparalleled feat?

That the Cricket selectors of India are rather chagrined at the success of Sarwate and Phadkar as they regarded them beneath their consideration?

That they may now insist that these players should be recalled and Sohoni should be asked to do double duty for both?

That Tony de Mello has wirelessed Manager Gupta to reserve the three R's—Ranvir, Raisingh and Rangachari—for social, circus and policing duties respectively, as they are experts in those lines?

'THE SPECTRE' OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

(Continued from Page 7)

National Anthem is rendered, all who are present should face toward the flag and salute. One should stand with the right hand over the heart when giving the pledge of allegiance to the flag: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

GOVT. PRINTING PRESSES.

The Government of India's Printing Presses have been going from bad to worse. First it was communalism, which was responsible for inefficiency. Then it was wages and now it is both wages and depletion of workmen by the Mussalmans opting out to Pakistan. For several years strikes in the Government Press have become a regular feature during the sessions of the Central Legislature. And although war was over some three years ago, and there is no longer the high priority demand from the Defence Department, the efficiency and output of the Presses has gone down considerably. Let me cite two instances to illutrate my point.

Delhi normally used to have quarterly issue of its Telephone Directory. Due to paper scarcity, these issues became half yearly during the war. The latest issue is for January 1947. Great many numbers have been added to the Directory since its publication. Good many numbers have been changed during one year. The courtesy and efficiency of telephone operators are such that it will be a real good luck of a subscriber, if he receives a straight reply. Often a subscriber is told that Mr. so and so has no telephone. Sometimes he is asked to find the number himself. He gets a wrong number, if he is really lucky. Post and Telegraphs are Government of India's commercial undertaking. Their ruination or mismanagement is a sort of vote of censure on nationalisation. Everything should, therefore, be done to restore efficiency and discipline in all services and particularly in the services manning State's Commercial undertakings.

SECOND INSTANCE: Latest issue of the Seaborne Trade of India is for December 1946. We are in January 1948. Almost all publications relating to commercial and industrial statistics are out of date by the time they are published. The Ministry of Commerce, as a part of its export drive, purchased a brand new printing press. Immediately thereafter an inter-departmental war started. The Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, which is in charge of Printing Presses regards it an encroachment on its own jurisdiction. The Ministry of Works, Mines and Power is also in charge of accommodation in Delhi. It has, so far, refused to allot accommodation for the printing press, purchased by the Ministry of Commerce at a cost of several lakhs of rupees. Meanwhile the printing machinery is rusting in boxes. The public is suffering, because publications are delayed, not by weeks but by months.

RED TAPE

The Nehru Government had cut down red tape by introducing the system of conferences, at which departmental differences were ironed out. This was in September 1946. Red tapism is still flourishing with vengeance. It is true that the Nehru Government has had no fair chance to gear up the administrative machinery. A non stop crisis has retarded its normal functioning. Some "vis media", the Nehru Government shall have to evolve in order to maintain the efficiency of administration. One view here is that the Government should divide itself into two halves, one part dealing exclusively with administration. Some such method will save India from the administrative decay and anarchy, it is asserted here.

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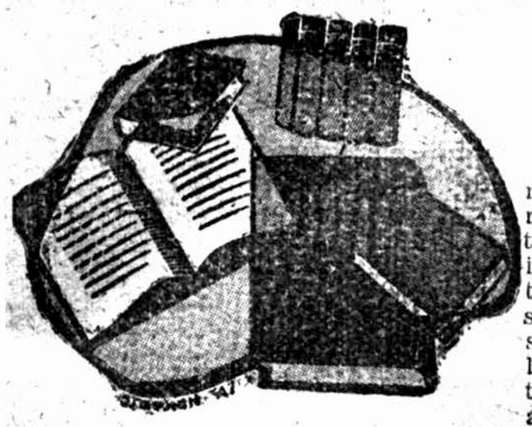
J 235

Collected Works Of Alice Meynell



PROSE & POETRY. Alice Meynell, with a foreword by V. Sackville West (Jonathan Cape, 15sh.)

ALICE MEYNELL. A MEMOIR, by Viola Meynell (Cape, 12sh. 6d.)

BOLTS OF MELODY: Emily Dickinson (Cape, 16sh.)

HERBERT FISCHER. A BIOGRAPHY, by David Ogg (Arnold, 10sh. 6d.)

MRS. MIKE, by Benedict & Nancy Friedman (Hamilton, 10sh, 6d.)

The centenary of Alice Meynell's birth, celebrated recently by the Alice Meynell Exhibition, was opened by Walter de la Mare at the headquarters of the National Book League in Albemarle Street, London.

It is 20 years or so since she died; but the visitor to this Exhibition could got a good idea of the position she occupied in Victorian and Edwardian times from the many letters on view from such famous men as Dickens, Ruskin, Meredith, Patmore, Francis Thompson, and others, most of whom seem to have felt for her personally the same ardent respect and affection as her work continues to inspire in the generation which came after her death. She was one of those rare artists whose personality was as attractive as her best work.

It is impossible to separate the two even now. Though there is something lofty and aloof about her chaste beauty in her many portraits, it is at the same time fragrant and tender. It has the firm, chiselled, and crystalline quality of her verse, with something saintly about it, yet robustly animated with health, commonsense, and wit. She is as far, on the one side, from the sombre, brooding fire of the Brontes as she is from the ascetic pallor of a Christine Rossetti, on the other side. She had the strength to be happy both in her life and her work. She could combine the exacting functions of a great artist, a grande dame and the mother of a large family, as if they were one and the same function; and she could do it without any trace of priggishness or self-conscious respectability.

Classical Taste

Alice Meynell made hundreds of devoted friends amongst those who knew her, from the rich and famous Charles Dickens to the derelict drug-addict Francis Thompson, whom she rescued from the gutter. And she has made thousands of friends, amongst those who never knew her, by the reflection of that personality in her verse and her prose. Her verse, more than that of any English writer except Lander, is a pattern of classical taste, in which passion is disciplined, imagination controlled, and ideas are visualised and made concrete. It is full of ideas, yet without obscurity. The deeper her thought and the stronger her emotion, the more clearly they seem to define themselves into the hard and sparkling crystals of her epigrammatical style.

Her collected work, both verse and prose, is concentrated and small in volume, like that of our best 17th century poets whom she most resembles. In her prose she does not preserve quite the same perfection as in her verse, but these essays are remarkable for the minuteness of her observation, the breadth of her erudition, and the acuteness of her perception, whether she is writing about her beloved Italy, where she spent so much of her youth, or whether she is critically estimating and appreciating Shakespeare, Gibbon, Johnson and other giants of the past.

The Centenary Volume of Alice Meynell's 'Prose and Poetry' is published with a preface by Vita Sackville West at the price of 15sh. by Jonathan Cape. Her daughter Viola Meynell, herself a gifted writer, publishes a delightful biography. It is 'Alice Meynell.' 'A Memoir', also published by Jonathan Cape, at 12sh. 6d. These two books are bound to be amongst those most widely read, reviewed, and discussed for some months to come, not only for the extra revival of interest which accompanies such centenaries, but because of their intricate value as literature.

An Unknown Poetess

At the same time as Alice Meynells centenary, another sensational event in poetry is the discovery and publication of some 600 hitherto unknown poems by Emily Dickinson, Americas greatest poetess. She was an original genius, uneven, spasmodic, and in some ways reminiscent of Blake. She was born some 17 years before Alice Meynell, and died at the age of 46. She wrote for no public and died unknown.

Her poems were composed (as Desmond MacCarthy puts it) rather "as telegrams written to herself" than

By Roy Cambell

as poems addressed to an audience. In fact only six of them were ever printed during her lifetime. Most of them were written on the backs of old envelopes and an odd scraps of paper, and then thrown into a drawer. Few of them bear any traces of revision, yet the best of them are astounding for their flashes of sudden insight and vision. Few of them are longer than three verses and always very slight verses at that.

It is doubtful whether this new collection (Bolts of Melody: Emily Dinckinson Cape, 16sh.) can add very consiclerably to the fame which was established by the collection of her previously knowns poems (The Poems of Emily Dickinson. Cape 16sh.). Except for the few perfect gems which bear comparison with the work of any other woman writer who ever lived, her poems suffer chiefly from a defective imagery which, though always violently original, is often so confused, far-fetched and incompatible as to become ludicrous. She never had the patience to sort things out, and she apparently only had an ear for a single type of metre which becomes very monotonous.

The bulk of this new collection of poems suggests a series of notes for poems to be completed later. Yet these sketchy notes do give one some insight into the wonderful mind of this strange recluse—a mystic who was in need of a religion, and a post who was desperately in need of an appreciative and sympathetic audience which might have made it worth her while to exercise some of the discipline which helped to render her happier. English contemporary so illustrious.

Canadian Life

Since Emily Dickinson has remained so long unknown, the most extravagant claims are being made for her by her compatriots apparently as a sort of compensation for nearly a century of neglect. But when we are told by Lewis Untermeyer that she is "the greatest American poet" and that "with the possible exception of Sappho, she is the greatest woman-poet of all time," and when Mr. Van Doren says "she comes near the crown of all poetry," we are frankly sceptical.

The biography of Herbert Fisher, the historian, has attracted a great deal of attention from reviewers during the last few weeks, and should be widely read, for it is written in an interesting and lively manner by David Ogg (Arnold, 10sh. 6d.). Very little outstanding fiction has appeared in England for some weeks, though 'Mrs. Mike' by Benedict and Nancy Friedman (Hamilton, 10sh. 6d.) is a very interesting study of life in the far North-West of Canada.

Shri Bimal Ghosh, "Monmachhi" (extreme right), of the Mori Mela, Calcutta, with Bhai Shewak Bhojraj (Centre), General Secretary, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, and Behn Sheila Motwani (left), Secretary, Editor, "PUSHPA", at "Gulistan", Khar.

Shri Bimal Ghosh, "Monmachhi", Shri Satya Brata Bosu, "Kendra Moni" and Shri Bhattacharya, a sympathiser of the Moni Mela, a Children's Organisation in Bengal, were on a visit to Bombay on the occasion of the Prabasi Banga Sahitya Sammelan. Dada took this opportunity to meet them and invited them to tea at the National Headquarters of the Balkan-ji-Bari, where they had talks and discussions on the Children's work and activities in India. They came to the conclusion that both the Organisations should work in co-ordination with each other. "Dada" has given his proposals in this connection to "Monmachhi", and now awaits his decision in the matter. These Bengal friends also visited the Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari, where after a short programme by children, Shri Birmal Ghosh gave the children an inspiring talk. Later, the party witnessed a "case" in the "Children's Court", and went round the B. J. Children's Home.

Shri Lokeshwar Nath Saxena of the Provisional U. P. Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari was a guest at the National Headquarters, where he had full discussions and cleared all doubts with "Dada." He promised that the U. P. Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari would start working on sound basis and with proper footing shortly. Shri Lokeshwar Nathji has been a worker for the Children's cause since a long time, and he has been very enthusiastic about the Balkan-ji-Bari work in the U.P., where amongst others, Shri K. V. Phadke and Mr. G. H. Naqvi are his great helpers.

Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya, President, and Shrimati Dhanuben Upadhyaya, of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari, toured Gujarat and Kathiawar during the last Christmas holidays, and visited certain educational institutions: Gram Dakshnamurti, Amla; Ghar Shala, Bhavnagar; Dakshnamurti Bal Mandir, Bhavnagar; and Shishu Bharati, Baroda. They had talks regarding Balkan-ji-Bari with Shri Nanabhai Bhatt and Shri Kamalashankar Pandit.

Marine Drive Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a programme of sports and entertainments, etc. Full report will be given next week. Kasar Wadi Balkan-ji-Bari had a programme of mimicries, dramas and dialogues. Jacobbhai gave some songs, Mangalbhai a story and Narayanbhai a dramatic piece.

*

A TIRING JOB

"There is a curious thing about this large sheet of paper. If you were to carry it into the next room, you'd be dead tired before you had done it", you tell your chum, showing him a sheet taken from an old newspaper.

"It would take more than that to tire me", your friend will reply.

"Let's test it", you continue. Take a pair of scissors and cut a very small piece of paper. Ask your friend to carry the piece of paper into the next room and return for another piece of paper. He will see how cleverly he has been caught, and will join in the laughter.

The Nam[illegible] ceremony of Little Ke[illegible]tty Khursigara, of the Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari, was performed at the Albless Baug last week: We send her our Best Wishes and may she have a very happy time!

Shri D. N. Wandrekar, Parliamentary Secretary, Government of Bombay, unfurling the National Flag at the Balkan-ji-Bari Children's Fair: On his left is Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya, President, Khar Balkan-ji-Bari.

BREAKING THE LINE

In this jolly game, there are two equal sides to start with, each with a Captain. They join hands in a long line and each side faces the other.

The Captain of one side calls upon one of his team to spring forward and try to break through the opposing line.

If he does so, he takes back the two players through whom he passed: if he fails to do so he has to remain on the other side.

The line to have the most players at the end of a certain time is the winning side.

* * *

Boys and girls from any part of the country can join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Cheerio!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay

Halt! Who Goes There?

The women's brigade of Kashmir which is under training to give fight to the raiders. Photo: K. A. Abbas

THE 'FOREIGNERS' Of The United Nations

By Ella Davis

The writer is a Britishgirl who has come to America to work for the United Nations.

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK.

In the United Nations cafeteria here recently, I heard a woman visitor say, "Why do they employ foreigners here? They don't speak English!"

I looked around at the "foreigners" —Europeans, Chinese, Indians, men and women from South America, from Australia, New Zealand, Canada South Africa, perhaps 1,000 "foreigners" in all, here to work with the 2,000 or more U. S. citizens in the secretariat of the United Nations.

Were we, I wondered, foreigners in the sense that we were alien and strange to the people of the United States, that our hopes and aims were foreign to them? I looked round.

That man over there had been one of the leaders of the French underground. He had been caught by the Germans and as a French Army officer had spent seven months in the infamous concentration camp at Buchenwald, walking hand in hand daily with honour and death.

FRIENDS OF BUCHENWALD

The Englishman over there had parachuted into France, had been tracked down by the Gesttapo and had been kept for 18 months in solitary confinement. He had joined the United Nations secretariat determined to work, in so far as one private individul could, so that "never again would a man be made to suffer the torture" he had come through.

In an office at Lake Success he, an Englishman, had recognised the French major who had been confined with him at Buchenwald. Who would have thought in the living hell of Buchenwald that these two men would live to meet again as free men working for all peoples of the United Nations to avoid a new and more frightful war?

The pretty, blonde English girl in the corner had served two and a half years manning the guns on anti-aircraft duty during the bombing raids on Britain. She has the rare distinction of being one of the few people who actually shot down a German plane. As modest as she is sapable, she has never spoken a word or her war record. I heard of it through her former commanding officers, who asked that her services during the war should be mentioned on her personal file.

I recalled the background of many of the European staff whose courage and devotion during the dark days of the occupation by the Germans seem so startling when we see them working at their desks at Lake Success.

A CHARMING LITTLE LADY

There's the charming little lady who worked on a clandestine newspaper at night and carried on her duties as a journalist during the day under the very eyes of the German. At the end of the war she discovered that her husband a doctor, had been one of the active members of the Maquis, or French Underground Army, and her husband heard with amazement that his gentle little wife had been one of the foremost in printing and distributing the clandestine newspaper of their district.

And there is next to my desk the young widow whose husband was shot by the Germans because he helped American and Allied airmen to escape. She has an American medal in recognition of her husband's gallantry and she has also the care of her fatherless boy of 12.

Perhaps her husband was lucky that death came quickly; for others who were caught, like some of my colleagues here, spent years in concentration camps and this day can not speak of the horrors they lived through.

One young secretary, who today types reports in French for the United Nations, typed other reports in the dark days of the war—secret reports that were smuggled out of the country at the risk of mens lives. She wears the Cross of the Legion of Honour; but she might have worn a blindfold before a German firing squad had she been caught.

MEMBER OF ESCAPE CHAIN

One of the girls near me at lunch that day had served eighteen months at a bombing station in Yorkshire, where she had seen the ghastly toll of young lives day by day, night by night. Her fiance was killed; her home was bombed and reduced to dust; she was released to help her parents when they were left homeless. Little wonder that today she is one of the most competent and willing workers in the whole secretariat—working to keep the world at peace.

It is difficult to remember all the facts, but I like to think of one of our staff who was a member of the "escape chain." His wife used to travel in disguise as a farm labourer's wife to gather information and instructions. Between them they helped many Allied servicemn to escape before he received the dreaded warning that the Gestapo was on his track.

That fateful day they walked out of their apartment leaving furniture and all their worldly possessions behind them. Now they themselves had become the hunted, the people without a home, on the run. They were the lucky ones. They were helped and escaped to freedom, to carry on the struggle outside France.

THAT'S MY REPLY!

We have also among us here on this peace team, Chinese who had been fighting the Japanese long before Pearl Harbour. And Australians, South Africans, New Zealanders, colleagues from Uganda, from the countries of South America, from Canada, Siam, Iran, India and Pakistan, Iceland, the Phillippines, Egypt, Syria, Turkey—all working beside one another together with Americans, citizens of the U.S.A., in our international organisation which we call the United Nations Secretariat.

We all get homesick at times and it isn't always easy to see the fight for peace in the same exicting terms as killing Nazis on street corners at night. But it is more than 'just a job' with us, even if it isn't going to make any of us very rich, except in spirit.

For we are employed by 57 nations. And each country makes its contribution in accordance with its capacity to pay and its population. The entire U. N. budget is less than that of Omaha, Neb., or of many another medium-sized city in the U. S. The world's investment in peace is one-thousandth of the annual budget of the United States, and less than New York city spends to keep its streets clean for a year.

And that is my reply, Oh lady of the cafeteria, to your question: "Why do they employ 'foreigners' in the International Secretariat of the United Nations?"

I hope you will see this—but will you understand?

NANA.

Spotlight On Women

Problems relating to rations, clothes, or housework, as well as the more personal queries of housewives, are being dealt with at the newly-opened Home-making centreat Reading, in Berkshire. The first "Housewives" Advice Bureau" to be the up in Britain, it was sponsored by the Local Education Committee. It deals with every aspect of home life, giving the housewife any day-to-day help she may need.

Compositor To Ruskin

Ninety-year-old Mrs. Alice Durley of Aylesbury is one of the world's oldest women compositors. She has clear memories of Ruskin, whose works she once set in type. "His writing was so bad" she says "His he once gave a bonus to the compositors to mollify them." Mrs. Durley, now retired, started work when she was 11, and her many interesting recollections include the wedding of Edward VII.

Maternity Benefits

Maternity benefits in the national insurance scheme due to come into force in Britain in July, 1948 are of two kinds. The mother will be entitled to receive £4 for the layette and other expenses; and attendance allowances. £1 a week for four weaks, to help her secure domestic assistance. A woman in "gainful employment" receives a special allowance of 36 sh. a week for 13 weeks in place of attendance allowances. A condition of payment is that she does not work during those weeks.

More Womanly Feet

Overseas buyers viewed the latest designs in women's footwear when leading shoemakers staged an exhibition in London recently. The trend of new shoes for women is to emphasise smaller, "more womanly" feet. The new fashion length of 14 inches for dresses has shown its influence in the new footwear—shoes will have to be higher and will have higher straps. There were bootees for town and country, the latter with rather unexpected open heels. Many of the bootees exported are made with different sized uppers so that they can be bought to fit closely.

W. A. A. F. Messeuses

For the first time since the end of the war airwomen may train as masseuses or radiographers. They are enrolled as nursing orderlies and remustered after training. For the trade of masseuse only those in possession of the certificate of the Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics, plus qualifications in medical electricity and light and electrotherapy, are eligible for enrolment. Prospective radiographers should normally hold a certificate of the Society of Rediographers, or an equivalent foreign diploma or certificate.

WOMEN'S PAGE

Let's Talk It Over—

This feature will appear next week as usual.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Unique quality of Indian Art—Revival faces new dangers—What is Indian modernism?—Analysis of modern trends—Recompilation of Indian History—Wanted a museum policy.

"I hope that when we are little free from the cares of the moment, we shall pay every attention to the ancient cultural monuments of the country, not only just to protect them from decay, but something to bring them more in line with ohr edocation, with our lives, so that we may imbibe something of the inspiration that they have".

An extract from the speech made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru while opening recently the Roeriih Exhibition at New Delhi.

To bring ancient cultural monuments in line with education and life is an important part of the statement made by the Prime Minister of India. It should be the ultimate aim of every art programme of the Government. Independence to the reinstatement of art in its legitimate place in life; but the art intended for Indian life should be in Indian character. Patronage is urgently needed also by the contemporary Indian art, but the Government will have to discriminate carefully between the same and the vagaries known as modern or progressive trends.

Modern Painting

The unique quality of the ancient monuments should be attributed to the classic style which is peculiar to India and which has sustained a tremendous set-back under the Foreign rule. The academic style of Europe had almost jostled Indian art out of its field and is still holding its ground. The Indian art tradition owes its revival first to Bengal and then to Bombay. Both these centres are continuing to develop it in their own ways. Thanks to the revivalistic movement that India got a glimpse at something of her own in art.

To be Indian a work of art ancient or modern—ought to be in the Indian style—a principle which a section of the current art movement seems to have repudiated. Today every painting, if it is executed by an Indian artist, is pronounced as Indian whatever be its style. Such modern paintings representing various schools and styles have been exhibited at New Delhi and elsewhere and have been also sent to Paris and London.

Those, who are responsible for such a medley, have respected the integrity of all the schools and have accepted them as they are. They have not misused their self-assumed leadership by dictating standards to any school. The Indian painting of the revivalistic schools, though it has not been introduced by them as a special type to the public, has more or less retained its distinctive character.

Hostile Forces

Set against the revivalistic schools, which have inherited something of the Indian tradition, are the so-called modern trends and progressive art. They have sprung into prominence in recent times in the art world of Calcutta and Bombay. To the groups of painters their agents and blind followers who are the advocates of such trends, the term tradition is a blesphemy They have disdained the academic school of Europe and the classic style of India and have proclaimed themselves as the pioneer of a movement which is styled as modernism.

On a close analysis modernism appears to be a war on the tradition and a sinister attempt at foisting modern European isms and seconddern European issues and secondhand mannerisms in Indian art. Paintings, if they are executed by Indian hands in defiance of the tradition, are flaunted as examples of modern or progressive Indian art irrespective of their styles. Even obvious imitations of the mannerisms of some of the European modernists are proclaimed as original works and at times masterpieces and as superior to the first-rate paintings in the traditional Indian or academic style.

New Isms

Some of the modernists are positively hostile in their attitude to the Indian tradition and the revivalistic schools of Bengal and Bombay. Paintings, which are popularly known in exhibitions as Indian art, are superciliously ridiculed by them as pretty, tame or imitations of the old schools. Young, artists who borrow mannerisms of Edropean masters are hailed as torch-bearers of progress, while others, who sook inspiration from the old schools of their own country are decried as imitators. Attempts are also made to divert the attention of artists of the Indian schools towards one or the other of the ideals which made modernism.

A few pitiable modernists are haunted by Shergillism. Their eyes detert its influence on the paintings in which it does not exist even as a shadow. Moreover they expect every artist to suppress his creative spirit and pledge his allegianre to Shergillism. Jaminism—the cult of the folk-art of Bengal—is another facet of modern art, It is acclaimed as a development of Indian art and placed as an ideal before the artists by its ardent devotees.

Patch Work

The modern trends of the West are introduced by the faithful followers of Cezanne, Picasso and their whole regiment as a new mode of expression for Indian artists. George Keyt and Paritosh Sen are admired for their defiance of the traditions of the East and and their devotion to the West. Their work was acclaimed, in interested quarters as a brilliant record of progress. What was typically Indian and also original in their paintings? In what respect were the paintings of Rathin Mohitra indicative of the development of the genuine Indian art?

The modern Indian painting of the anti-tradition clique is a patch work consisting of incongruous influences. Mere line and the colour technique do not make Indian art. Filaria-stricken human figures, primitive types and cubistic designs form a depressing contrast to the eloquently expressive style and beautiful figure-work of the Ajanta Frescoes and later schools like the Rajput and Kangra. Such imitations will lead to the deformation and not development of Indian art.

The Foreign rule has ended, but some of the European pandits and honorary whites have not relaxed their attempts to foist extraneous unwholesome influences in the sphere of Indian art and culture. Modernism is a clever design adopted by its missionaries among them to cover their ignorance of the classic style of Indian art, its peculiarity and potentialities. It is an allurement to young artists to score journalistic triumph with the minimum effort. In fact a few of them have found themselves famous in the morning and have faded the same evening. The heads of art schools ought to be alive to the menace of such modern trends to the curriculum of Indian art in their institutions.

Material For History

A few speakers at the Indian History Congress, which met in Bombay, referred to the paucity of material as a severe handicap to the compilation of Indian history. To them, material generally means written records, inscriptions, coins, etc. Direct and decisive evidences are certainly essential to the correct interpretation of events, but at the same time indirect evidences and inferences which can be drawn from sources like art and literature should not be ignored.

Painting, sculpture, architecture, music, drama and literature are, to some extent, sources of material for historical research, and they should be exploited for what they are worth. The Bombay session has shown that the History Congress has not yet fully appreciated the historical values of art and literature. These are the subjects which ought to be studied for the purposes of the compilation of cultural history of the different periods and for the purposes of collecting other data which they might yield. History cannot be divorced from art and literature or treated as an isolated supject.

Distortion Of History

An opportune reference to the old tendency on the part of foreign historians to distort Indian history was made by Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister of Bombay, in his outspoken inaugural address. Though unpleasant it might have been to some people, what he said is unchallengeable. India, which had produced centuries ago, sculpture of unique quality and magnificent literary and dramatic works, was a great nation: and she has now to be introduced as such to the world.

The disinterested historian will not find it difficult to prove that Kalidas himself was a great creative genius and was not inspired by Greek dramatists. Originality is the striking note of the masterpieces composed by him and of the other works of literature and art of the ancient age. The historian is likely to find a good scope to explode the theory of foreign influences on ancient Indian art and literature.

Latest Phase

The Hon. Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla emphasised that the history of India is a history of unity and cited the synthesis of religions, cultures and ideas as an example of the latter and as a unique achievement of the country. The latest phase of such a synthesis was in the Moghul period. It almost ended with the advent of the British rule.

The historian has failed to do adequate justice to this period. Students know little about the India of the immediate pre-British times beyond the dates of accession of Kings to the thrones and military events; while ample material, besides what has gone to other countries, is lying scattered all over the country. It will, if collected and carefully studied, add a glorious chapter, on unity and cultural synthesis, to Indian history. One wonders why the beginning of the recompilation of history is not made with the Moghul period when material is available in abundance.

Museums In India

The annual session of the Museums Association of India was also held in Bombay. It was presided over by Mr. R. E. M. Wheeler, Director-General of Archaeology. In the course of his address Mr. Wheeler is reported to have announced that the Government of India has decided to proceed immediately with the scheme for the establishment of the National Museum of Art, Archaeology and Anthropology in a series of progressive stages.

The establishment of a Central Museum is certainly needed; but will it solve the museum problem of India? Such a question has to be raised when the Central Government has not announced its policy with respect to the establishment and location of other museums and the obligations of the Provincial Governments. Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri complained that the recommendations made in the report on museums by Messrs. Markham and Hargreaves have not been implemented. He also made useful suggestions for the appointment of officers for guiding the museum authorities and for the training of curators. The Government should work out a comprehensive plan of museums and announce the same as early as possible.

"A Farmer's Kingdom"

An exhibit in the last show of the Bombay Art Society
By B. D. Shirgadkar

ART FOR MARX' SAKE IN RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 5)

machine can run smoothly if individual cogs assert their independence and announce their exceptional qualities—least of all their exceptionally pessimistic qualities. "Sadness, anguish, mysticism and doom" are certainly themes on which every thoughtful man must often brood. (Tchaikovski, the most Russian of Russians, wallowed in them. Do they ever play the Pathetic Symphony in Moscow, one wonders?) But they are no use to the state. They enrich human experience: the human being would be intolerably shallow without them in his progress from the cradle to—and beyond—the mysterious grave.

If richness of human experience is to be the standard by which we judge our fellows, then we must reckon among the greatest manifestations of art the soul-searchings of a Hamlet, the melancholy profundity of Rembrandt's later self-portraits, the tragic strength of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and the exultant mystery of his Seventh. All these are cosmic themes. They show man in relation to the unsolved riddle of the universe.

And now over the vast area of the U.S.S.R., the riddle has been solved. It was a decadent riddle in any case. Mystery has disappeared, and in its place is a new materialist society from which all gods and all mysticism have been banished. Education, cuture, a full stomach, universal justice and a contented smile have taken their place. And the artist has nothing to do but hold a mirror up to the New Man who can there admire his own reflection The myth of Narcissus has come true.

It is tempting to speculate about the future of this strange, inhuman Utopia. Will it endure? And will art perish within its borders? If it does endure it will certainly produce no Shakespeares, no Rembrandts, no Beethovens.

But somehow I can't imagine that happening. The human individual has always stood aghast and solitary in the midst of an unfathomable universe and out of his soul has always been wrung a succession of little bewildered cries. Those cries were works of art and it will take more than a man-made ideology to stifle them. Decadence, thank heaven will one day emerge once more.

The farmer's wife was famous for miles around for her sharp tongue, but one day she had to stop nagging. A farm horse kicked her so badly that she had to go to hospital.

During her absence there was a ceaseless stream of callers at the farm.

The farmer was touched.

"It's very nice of the neighbours, especially the men, to call and ask after the missus." he remarked to the maid-of-all work.

"Aye, sir", replied the girl, but most of them want to know if you'll sell the horse."

The LAST PAGE

Conducted By
CHRONICLER

Continuing the story of the great, unreported, press-boycotted illusion of the AllIndia People's Theatre Conference ...

I must begin by making a correction of last week's Printer's Devil. The Conference was attended every night not by 'over thousand' (as appeared in print) but by OVER TEN THOUSANDS (as happened in fact).

That should be enough to indicate the importance of the occasion. And it is a tribute to the people of Ahmedabad, the members and office-bearers of the Reception Committee (who included men and women of all classes and of all shades of political opinion) and, above every one else, to friend Jashwant Thakkar's blundering but resourcesful genius that such a tremendously successful and popular cultural festival could be held in money-minded Ahmedabad.

The outstanding personality of the Conference, undoubtedly, was Manoranjan Bhattacharya, the veteral and universally respected stage actor of Bengal, who has been the fitting choice for the new year's President of the IPTA—thus indicating a healthy trend in the organisation to depend less on patronage of politicians and to rely more on the active co-operation of progressive and distinguished artistes. (The five new Vice-Presidents are a happy choice, too—the incomparable M. S. Subbulaxmi from South; Durga Khote, the first lady of the Indian screen.. from Bombay: the famous Gujerati painter Ravi Shanker Raval; Jyoti Prashad, veteran poet and Congress leader from Assam; and a famous writer like Dr. Ram Bilas Sharma from U.P.

Manoronjan Bhattacharya, The new President of I. P. T. A.

To the proceedings of the conference Manoranjan Babu contributed three memorable speeches. The first, which he delivered as his extempore presidential address, was the briefest, the sweetest, the most effective speech of its kind I have ever heard in a hundred different conferences I must have attended in my life. Ir. his deep, sonorous and powerful voice—and, his apology notwithstanding, speaking perfect English—he talked of his own life as an artiste, describing himself as a coward who as a youth could not resist the temptation of joining the mass national movement in the Bengal Partition days, then 'escaped' from the turmoil and dangers of politics to the safety and tranquillity of a stage career. And so he had hoped that he would be safe from coming into contact with the harsh, bitter realities of life. But with the advent of the people's Theatre, those realities had assailed the ivory tower of the stage and he had found that he was not safe there, either. No one was safe. No one could escape the People's Theatre, because no one can escape Life and its realities which the People's Theatre represents. And so he had come into the IPTA fold.

AMAR SHAIKH
The dynamic Marathi poet and Singer

NAZAR
The young and popular bard of Telugu land with other singers of the Andhra Theatre.

*

Hindu Citizen of Free Pakistan

Immediately after the Peace Procession, Manoranjan Babu was so moved by the stirring spectacle that he rose to make an impromptu speech. Among the slogans, he said, he had missed one—that the people of India and Pakistan shall remain friends! I am proud to declare myself a citizen of free Pakistan", he said, alluding to his home which is in Eastern Bengal. The Muslims who formed the majority in his province, he said, were his neighbours and friends, and he had no intention of foresaking them or his home. Partition was an unfortunate thing and no one regretted it more than he did, but once our leaders had agreed to it, we had to implement their decision with goodwill and grace. He knew the Muslims in Pakistan today were aggressive, because they had a wrong sense of power; but this phase would pass and normal relations between the two communities restored. "Brothers do fight sometimes, they even kill each other, but still they remain brothers—still they do reunite after the fratricidal passions subside"

The generous and broadminded attitude of Manoranjan Babu forms the theme of the latest play of the Bengal People's Theatre, "Bastubhita" (My Home), which tells the story of two old school teachers in Eastern Bengal—one Hindu and the other Muslim—and their friendship. Manoranjan Babu himself plays the role of the Hindu teacher who refuses to leave his home town even when the other Hindu residents decide to migrate, even when the local Muslims commit aggression against the Hindus. For, he argues, this is my home, and this is my school, and there is no other life for me, and (the final, conclusive argument) who would teach these children if I go away. And so he stays on—even as Manoranjan Babu has decided to stay on. It is one of the rare examples (found only in some films of Paul Muni and Charlie Chaplin) of an artiste playing a character he completely believes in.

In the third speech which he delivered to a gathering of the delegates Manoranjan Babu traced the development of modern stage in Bengal, the evolution of naturalist acting from the stylized theatricality of the old professional stage, and the rise of the People's Theatre as a revolutionary influence on the Bengali stage. It was the kind of talk that is needed to give non-professional stage enthusiasts a knowledge of their craft and the background of its technical development.

*

Three Singers

It is an evidence both of the cosmopolitan, patriotic character of the People's Theatre and, in a larger sense, of the cultural fusion in India transcending communal barriers that there are several Muslims among the best exponents of traditional folk forms of the various provinces. Two of these were present at this Conference.

AMAR SHAIKH is the outstanding popular poet and singer in Maharashtra today. Such is the appeal of his powerful voice that though his songs were in Marathi there were encores after encores for him from an audience that was largely Gujerati-speaking.

NAZAR from Andhra, also a poet, is the most popular 'Burra-katha' singer in the South. His performances are attended by thousands and go on for the whole nights sometimes. I had seen him before in Madras when, on the occasion of the Andhra Progressive Writers Conference last year, he kept an audience of several thousand litterateurs, artists and sophisticates spell-bound for several hours with his incomparable rendering of 'Burra-katha' (the ballad-singing-cum-dance, a form peculiar to Telugu land).

And the best singer of the conference, who gave exquisite renderings of the songs of Tagore and other Bengali poets, turned out to be a Christian—George Biswas—whose voice has the liquid melody of Saigal and the deep resonance of Pankaj Mullick.

More about 'Maya in Ahmedabad' next week

Tut, Tut, Young Lady!

Reviewing "Conflict", the first and quite promising but somewhat amateurish novel by Aamir Ali (with whose writings the readers of this paper are familiar) Miss Chandra Lekha Pandit, daughter of Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit and niece of Premier Nehru), delivered on the radio the following verdict on Indian literature, films and magazines:—

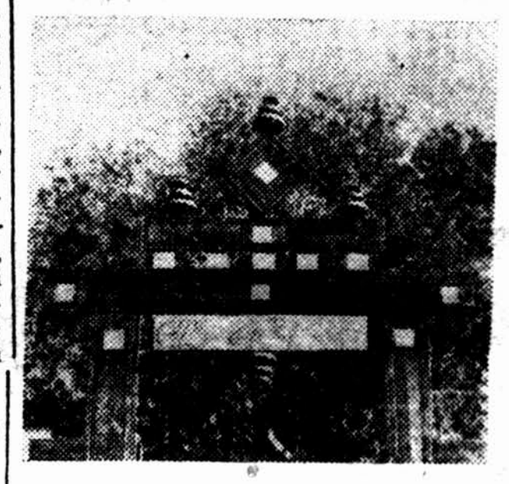
> "We live in intensely dramatic times but, for a variety of reasons, our films and fiction in magazines and books tell stories of India's past glories rather than the stirring events of the day. There are few presentations of modern Indian life, with its intricate pattern of traditional social behaviour superseded by a layer of the Western ways and our economic set-up, which is seeking to break through its feudalistic chains, is caught in the grip of capitalist exploitation."

If it was a man we would have said he was talking through his hat. As it is, the America-educated young lady is only betraying her complete ignorance about both "our films and fiction" which may be pardonable in an essay in a school magazine but not in a review broadcast by the All-India Radio.

For whatever else may or or may not be the failings of the literatures in our various Indian languages, indifference to contemporary social reality is certainly not one of them. All the way from Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, through Tagore, Sarat Chatterjee, Prem Chand, down to Krishen Chander, Ismat Chughtai, Tarashanker Bannerjee, Warerker Khandekar, Waman Joshi and a host of other progressive young writers, there is a consistent strain of social responsibility running right through Indian literatures. The economic, social and political conflicts have been the theme of more novels and short stories than Miss Chandralekha Pandit can read through in twenty years. In Urdu alone there is such a wealth of politically inspired fiction that at the moment a prominent young writer is busy compiling an anthology of Urdu short stories that, read chronologically, would give a complete picture of our freedom struggle.

But, of course, most of this literature is in the "native vernaculars" with which the course in an American finishing school might not have familiarised Miss Chandralekha Pandit, but even if she had a smattering of contemporary Indian fiction published in English, she would not have lamented the dearth of literature dealing with the "sirring events of the day." Here is an incomplete list just picked off hand:

Mulk Raj Anand....Novels. "Untouchable". "Coolie". "Two Leaves and a bud" and "The Village"; "Barbers Trade Union and other stories", etc. all dealing with the dynamic conflicts of present day India.



The artistic gate of the People's Theatre Conference pandal designed by an Ahmedabad artist.

Raja Rao....Novel "Kanthapura", and "The Cow Of The Barricades and other stories", both with the background of the great civil disobedience movement.

Ahmed Ali....Novel, "Twilight in Delhi", a picture of the decline of the feudal order.

Krishen Chander...."I Cannot Die" powerful short novel on the Bengal famine which shook the whole country when it first appeared.

Bhabani Bhattacharya...."So Many Hungers", an outstanding novel from any standard, powerful and poignant, that deals with all the hungers—economic, political and spiritual—from which India has suffered and still suffers.

One can go on and on and there won't be an end to the list, but I think this should suffice to induce Miss Pandit to think twice before making any such sweping generalisations. Her reference to "stories of India's past glories" suggests that she judges Indian literature from the works of Anna Florie Steel, Todd and, at best, Dewan Sharar and his "Gong Of Shiva."

As for films, the national struggle for freedom was being used as a theme for films (many of which were banned by the Government during imperialist regime) before Miss Pandit was born; the social conflicts have inspired some of the immortal classics of the Indian screen like "Admi", "Devdas", "Bari Didi", etc. while an increasing number of films are tackling the economic conflicts, though in this respect there is considerable room for more realism and less romanticism.

Distinguished parentage and for-

Continued On Page 16

THE DIGVIJAY TILES & POTTERIES LTD.
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Are Script Writers Born—Or Made

Although It Is By No Means An Easy Matter To Write Material Suitable For Broadcasting, 'Radio Authorship Need Not Be Confined To The Select Few,' Says GALE PEDRICK, Script Editor BBC Variety Department, Adding That 'In Broadcast Drama . . . The Newcomer Will Always Have A Patient Hearing'

When I was appointed Script Editor, some of my former colleagues in Fleet Street gleefully defined my job for me: I was to go forth into the highways and byways and bring forth, in next to no time, a horde of brilliant writers. There were, it seemed, unfledged Kavanaghs, and Kesters, and Colins, standing at the corner of the street. If I were unlucky in London, all I had to do was to take a ticket to Wigan, and return with the gag-writer of the century.

My friends forgot that, although Ted Kavanagh is probably our best-known, native script-writer, he was plodding away for years—writing just as well as he does now—before 'Itma' brought him fame.

Two Wrong Beliefs

In some quarters, there is a belief, rather stubbornly held, that it is hard for any new writer to 'break into' radio. A great many people also hold that, in any case, entry into this inner circle is not worth the candle. Both conceptions are wide of the mark.

In the first place, authors new to radio are quite frequently engaged, and invariably encouraged. Secondly, those early days when a guinea an act was paid for the right to broadcast a play, and performers were invited to address themselves to the microphone for an 'expenses' fee, are now a fantastic memory.

By the very nature of the medium, radio script-writing has been, for many years, an exclusive trade. But the growth of British broadcasting—and the phrase covers the wider scope of overseas transmissions, greater variety in planning, Television, and the emergence of the Third Programme—has meant a more varied market for the free-lance writer.

At all costs, I must avoid the bland assertion that it is easy to write material acceptable for the air. It is not. All the sames, it is fair to say that new ideas, fresh methods of presentation, clever sketches, plays, and programmes based on broad humour, are cordially welcomed, and carefully and expertly considered.

Even today, there are purveyors of entertainment who cling to the idea that 'star-value' is everything. They believe that a big name is enough to pull in the customers. Radio has proved (and there have been some near-casualties in the proving) that, in most cases, the script is at least as important as the artist. Without good material, he or she will die the death. It has happened, not once but many times.

The Training Problem

I can hear many readers saying: If there is such a need for good scripts, how do I go about learning to be a writer for broadcasting?

A fair enough question. I have to answer that, so far as Britain is concerned, there exist for radio writers no 'schools' in the accepted sense. In America where radio is an industry, thre are hundreds of independent stations in which a would-be radio-man can learn his business. We have no such training grounds.

It is easier to get a footing than it was when I had my first script accepted twenty-one years ago. For one thing, in the field of light entertainment there now exitst a Script Section, which may be called the first official point of contact between the writer and the Corporation. (I am referring mainly to the field of light entertainment.)

The BBC was always ready to look outside its own walls for programme suggestions. Now the Script Section operates as a filter for contributions. Where merit is found, the authors concerned are encouraged, and, when justified, their work is commissioned. They do not all have an understanding of radio-technique and presentation. How could they? This is something that can be learnt by association with the producer, who, where necessary, adapts the scripts to his requirements.

I do not find new writers every day (the way for the newcomer is not easy). But I can cite the case of Mabbie Poole to show what can be done. One day, I found on my desk the script of a brief comedy called "Take A Note, Mr. Brown". It was both amusing and original and it did not contain a single syllable of technical jargon. A place was found for it and the reaction was so good that when we were looking for someone to write eight programmes for Roland Young the film-actor, Mabbile Poole was exgaged, and, to the delight of the British-born star from Hollywood, turned in a workmanlike and highly professional series.

Two brothers called Rowland part-authors of a new 'Jewel and Warriss' series, are also newcomers who have adapted themselves to radio's demands. This year has seen a number of other first efforts.

Most Elusive Material

Comedy, which has been termed the bread-and-butter of radio, is the most elusive material. A mere handful of writers have mastered it. The chief difficulty here lies in the constant and relentless demand for new material, for broadcasting has created its own biggest problem.

At one time, a comedian could go on using the same patter for years. A joke which raised a laugh in, say, Torquay, could still be used with just as much effect on the following Monday at, say, Newcastle. Now, once a gag has been cracked on the air, it is public property.

To sum up: radio authorship need not be confined to the select few. In broadcast drama, which has become a powerful and popular form of entertainment, the newcomer will always have a patient hearing. The 'Children's Hour' Director insists that every idea submitted for his programme is considered with the greatest care; while, in the sphere of variety, the writer with a flair for ingenius situations, light comedy, and robust humour, of the 'gag' type, may find an increasing outlet for his work.

HISTORY'S BIGGEST MIGRATION

(Continued From Page 24)

and children were abducted. And then, as if the hand of man was not enough, nature added to the miseries of refugees by excessive rainfall and devastating floods. For days the refugees in the open were drenched and the convoys resting in low areas were literally washed away.

The Government, aided by a number of private organisations, did all they could to relieve the suffering of refugees. Arrangements were made to feed them even on the way, quilts and blankets were freely distributed, mobile dispensaries moved along the main routes to help the sick and the injured and shelter and food were provided to the refugees in the camps immediately on their arrival.

The evacuation of Muslims from the East Punjab was planned in consultation with the Governments of Pakistan and West Punjab. The policy of the East Punjab Government was to afford protection to all of its subjects irrespective of caste or community and to crush lawlessness with a strong hand. At the same time the Government did not obstruct the movement of those of its citizens who wanted to leave and gave them all facilities.

Muslim military guards were provided for the Muslim convoys and the refugee trains. The Muslim transit camps, protected by Muslim military in the East Punjab, presented an appearance of cities where life functioned normally. Many Muslim refugees sold their goods in the camps as they would have done in the open market. For weeks they led the normal routine of life. They were supplied with free rations; lorries loaded with food were ordered to move along with the convoys. Even green fodder was made available for the cattle of evacuees.

Perhaps the greatest migration in history has already come to an end. And now both the governments face the gigantic task of rehabilitating millions of people literally uprooted from their moorings.

General Knowledge Quiz

1. Who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics this year?

(a) Sir Robert Robinson; (b) Sir Edward Appleton; (c) Prof. J. D. Cockcroft.

2. Which trade would you be in if you were a "cottar"?

(a) Farming; (b) Shoe-repairing; (c) Furniture-making.

3. Who is the author of "Point Counter Point"?

(a) Aldous Huxley; (b) Sidney Webb; (c) Sumner Welles.

4. Who is the Minister of Labour and National Service in the present British Cabinet?

(a) Emanuel Shinwell; (b) Harold Wilson; (c) George A. Isaacs.

5. What is a "skiff"?

(a) Boat; (b) Musical instrument; (c) Kind of tractor.

6. Baden is a town in Switzerland. Where is Baden-Baden?

(a) U.S.A.; (b) Germany; (c) France.

7. The M.C.C. team to tour the West Indies will be skippered by—

(a) Walter Hammond; (b) N.W.D Yardley; (c) G. O. Allen.

ANSWERS

1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (a); 4. (c); 5. (a); 6. (b); 7. (c).

Do You Know That-

1. The world's largest penicillin factory is at Speke, near Liverpool; it covers 12 acres.

2. Britain's population is more than double the total population of *Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa.*

3. *Over 635,000 workers are employed on Britain's railways.*

4. *The Greenwich Observatory is being shifted to Hurstmonceaux in* Sussex.

5. The first marine chronometer, which won a Government award of £20,000, was made in 1759 by John Harrison, son of a Yorkshire carpenter.

6. Nearly 85 per cent of Greenland's total area (840,000 square miles) is covered with ice.

7. An electronic machine which assembles radio sets at the rate of three every minute has been perfected in Britain.

Rescued children

A typical transit camp.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 21 April, 2017

HISTORY'S BIGGEST MIGRATION

What might be described as one of the biggest and greatest mass transfers of population in history has now been completed. More than 43 lakhs of Hindus and Sikhs were evacuated from West Pakistan and a little over that number of Muslims crossed the border from the other side and migrated from the East Punjab and surrounding areas into Pakistan during the last four months. Marching on foot, travelling by rail, road and air, refugees have been pouring in and going out of the East and West Punjab at the rate of several thousands per day.

Few could expect the magnitude of the disturbances which occurred on the morrow of the transfer of political power in the middle of August. Millions of Hindus and Sikhs living in the West Punjab and adjacent areas found it impossible any more to live in their ancestral homes. They had to be brought out to places of safety in face of heavy odds. The newly born East Punjab Government had not even the essential equipment, means of communication had practically broken down under the combined effects of political upheaval, unprecendented rains and floods and conditions bordering on famine.

The East Punjab Government, with the aid of the Central Government, tackled the problem with firmness and determination. Liaison was established with the Pakistan Government to plan out schemes of migration, means of communication were gradually restored and arrangements were made to afford immediate relief to the refugees in the East Punjab.

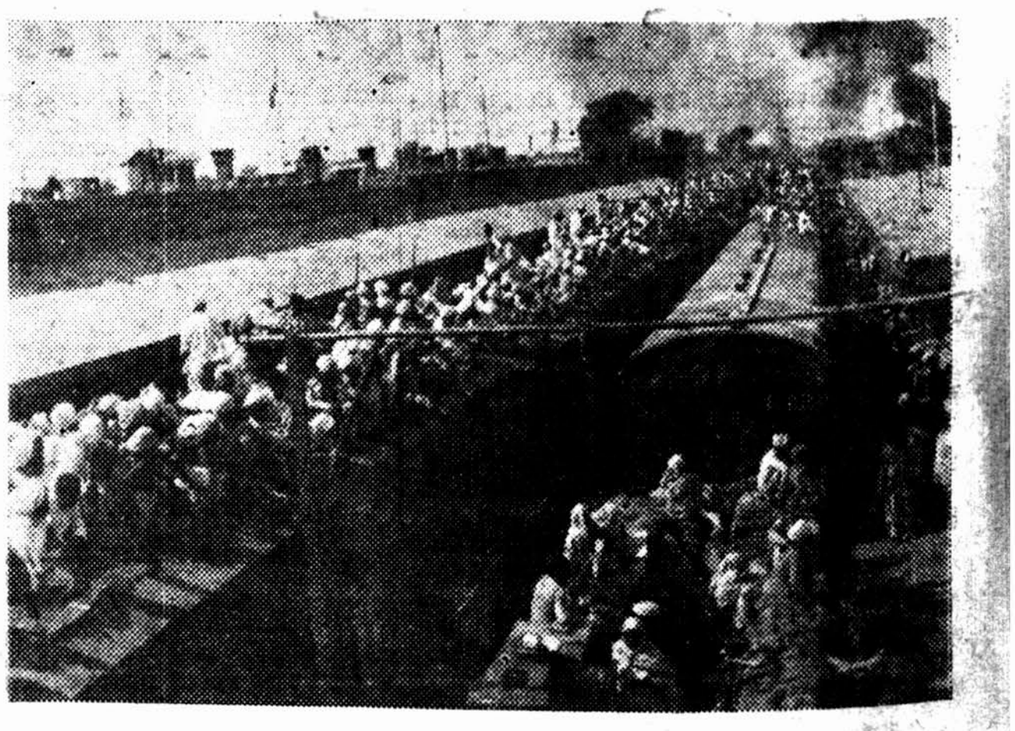
Military evacuation Organisations were set up on both sides to make arrangements for speedy evacuation. Liaison between the two Governments was further strengthened by the establishment of official agencies both in the East and West Punjab and by making Lahore the headquarters of the 4th Indian Division.

According to the latest reports the huge task has almost been accomplished and except for a few htousands living in small pockets the evacuation has been completed. The military transport is now busy in clearing these pockets and in rescuing converted persons and abducted women.

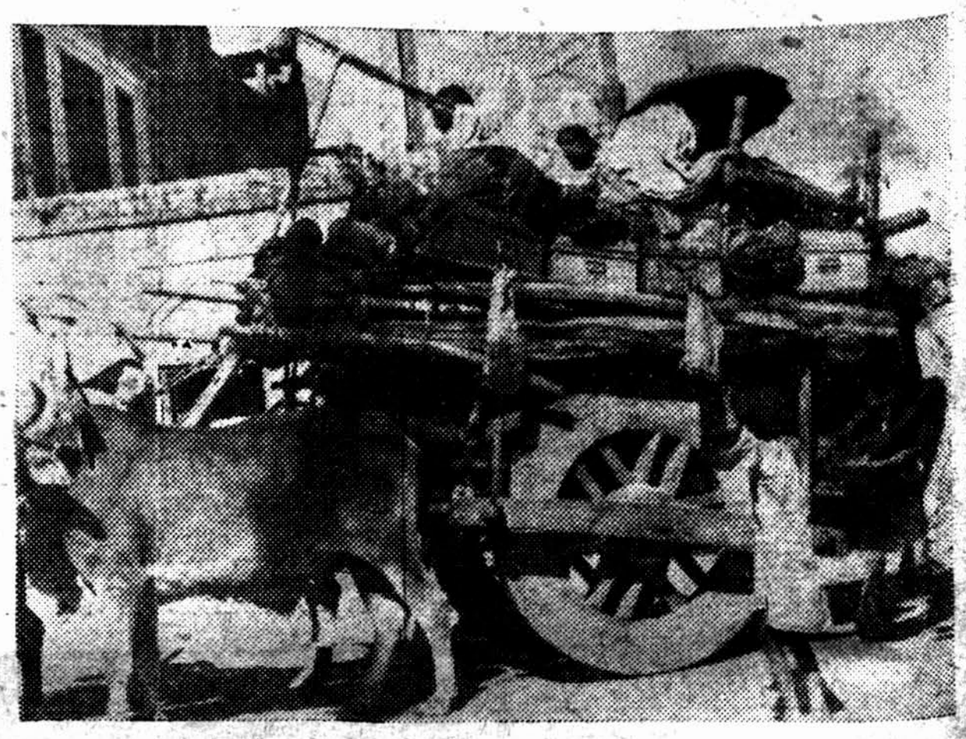
Such a mass transfer of population could not be expected to be smooth. The number of incidents, however, on the Indian side of the border has been certainly much less. Most of the refugees arriving in India had lost all what they had. It were only the lucky few who could escape even with a few clothes. Apart from being the victims of communal frenzy, they were subjected to systematic loot and humiliating searches. Trains and convoys were attacked on the way; men, women and children were butchered mercilessly and thousands of women

Continued on Page 23

More Pictures On Page 23



A refugee train loaded to capacity. Even the roofs are overcrowded.



A family moving in a foot convoy with all their household effects.

Food is being supplied on arrival of the refugees.

Evacuees selling their goods.

A 'darji' plying his machine in the camp.

Normal routine of life in a refugee camp.

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